





THE
HISTORY
OF THE GLORIOUS
Life, Reign, and Death
Of the ILLUSTRIOUS
Queen *ELIZABETH*.

CONTAINING

An Account by what means the Reformation was promoted and established, and what Obstructions it met with: the Assistance she gave to all Protestants abroad; the several Attempts of the Papists upon her Life; the Excommunications of *Rome*; Bishop *Jewel's* Challenge to the Papists; the several Victories she gained; and more particularly that in 1588; with all the other Remarkable Occurrences of that time.

By *S. CLARK*.

Illustrated with Pictures of some considerable matters, curiously engraven in Copper Plates.

London, Printed for Henry Rodes, next door to the Bear Tavern, near Bride Lane, in Fleet-street. 1682.

TO THE
READER.

Reader,

I Here present thee with
the Glorious Life and
Reign of the ever Renown-
ed Queen Elizabeth; a Piece
as full of various Occurren-
ces and Transactions, as can
well be comprehended in so
small a Volume. Thou hast
here an Account of the ma-
ny Persecutions she suffered
A 2 both

To the Reader.

both under the Reign of her Father, and that of her Sister, from her Mortal Enemies, the Blood-thirsty Papists; and how, after that, it had pleased God to shield her from all their Execrable Designs and Attempts. Being placed upon the Throne of her Ancestors, she introduced the Reformed Religion, regulating it according to the Word of God, the General Consent of the Fathers, the Practice of the Pri-

To the Reader.

Primitive Times, and the Example of such Churches as were freest from Superstition and Idolatry. *Here is likewise a Relation of the several Commotions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and by what means raised and suppressed. Thou art here also entertained with a Faithful Narrative of the Supplies she gave to those of the Reformed Religion abroad, and the Courses she took to defend and promote*

To the Reader.

*Protestantism in the Domi-
nions of her Neighbours ;
The whole Affair of the
Queen of Scots is herein
couched ; the several Con-
spiracies of the Papists against
her Life during her Reign,
inserted, and the utter Defeat
of the, so called, Invincible
Armado in Eighty Eight,
represented ; with all her
other Victories, both over
the French and Spaniard ;
and an Account of the Ve-
neration and Respect that
the*

To the Reader.

the Great Turk himself, and the most barbarous Princes of that time, had for this Illustrious Queen ; with all the other material Circumstances of her Victorious Life and Reign : wherein, if thou meetest with that Satisfaction I desire thee, I shall think my Endeavours well bestowed.

S. CLARK.

S. CLARK

(I)

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Life, and Glorious Reign
OF
Queen *ELIZABETH*.

E *Lizabeth*, the youngest Daughter of King *Henry* the Eighth, was born at *Greenwich* on the 7th day of *September* 1533. Her Mother being Queen *Anne Bollen*, the Eldest Daughter of *Thomas Bollen* Earl of *Wiltshire*, and of *Elizabeth* his Wife, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*. Now *Anne Bollen*, in her tender years, attending on *Mary* the French Queen, to the Court of *France*, was, after that Queens return, placed in the Retinue of the Dutches of

B

Alan-

Alanzon, where she got, in perfection, both the *French* Language and Air. She so abounded in all the Gifts of Nature, that she became the most celebrated Beauty of that Court; and returned to her own Countrey, with all those Advantages that the *French* Breeding can add to an *English* Beauty. Whereupon, being admitted amongst the Queen's Maids of Honour, at the Age of two and twenty years, King *Henry* being thirty eight years old, and overcome with the Excellency of her Charms, and the gracefulness of her Behaviour, endeavoured to make her his Wife, in hopes of Issue Male.

Now some time before this Ladie's return from *France*, King *Henry*, being, after seventeen years Marriage, something disgusted with the Bigottry, Reservedness, and *Spanish* Gravity of Queen *Katharine*, he became very susceptible of the Doubts and Scruples that were insinuated by the Ministers of the *French* King, concerning the lawfulness of his Marriage with Queen *Katharine*, his Brother *Arthur's* Wife. The like being started by those of the Emperour, concerning the Legitimation of the Lady *Mary*, and all these foment-
ed

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 3

ed by Cardinal *Wolsey*; who being disappointed of the Popedom, and the Archbishoprick of *Toledo*, both which the Emperour had flattered his hopes with; He resolved to promote a Divorce, for the better effecting his Revenge on the Emperour; and the Measures he had taken with *France*, by proposing a Match between *Henry* and that King's Sister, and concluding a League with the *French*, when they were at the lowest Ebb of Fortune. In consideration of which, the *English* remitted unto them a Debt of 500000 Crowns, partly accruing by some former Contracts, and partly for the payment of the Forfeiture incurred by *Charles* the Emperour, with which the *French* King had charged himself by the Capitulations.

Hereupon, the King maketh it his Request to the Pope, that he would send Delegates into *England*, to hear and examine this Business: To which end, the Pope appointed the Cardinals, *Campeius* and *Wolsey*: But the Pope did privily deliver a Bull to *Campeius*, wherein, seeming to be favourable to the King's Request, he granted all things, in case it should happen that the Marriage contract-

ed with Queen *Katharine* were declared Null, and no Marriage. But this Bull was either to be concealed or published, according to the Success of the Emperour's Affairs in *Italy*. Now were Questions every where started and handled, Whether it were allowed of by God's Law for the Brother to take to Wife the Brother's Widow? and if this were forbidden by the Law of God, whether it might not be made Lawful by the Pope's Dispensation? But when several of the Universities of Christendom, as likewise many of the Learned men of that Age, had asserted such a Marriage to be repugnant to the Sacred Laws of both Testaments, notwithstanding the Pope's Dispensation, the King became daily more charmed with *Anne Bollen*; which being discovered by *Wolfey*, it not only cooled his Zeal in promoting the Divorce, but made him endeavour, and procure of the Bishop of *Rome*, not to confirm the Judgments of the Universities; by reason that *Anne Bollen*, being extremely addicted to the Doctrine of the Protestants, had conceived a great Aversion against him for his Pride and Ambition. Whereupon the
Pope,

Pope, notwithstanding the Supplications of the Prelates, Nobility, and Clergy of *England*, for the confirming, by his Apostolical Authority, what the two Universities of this Land, that of *Paris*, and several others, as well as divers Just and Learned men, had affirmed to be true, and were ready to maintain and defend, as well by Word as Writing; I say, notwithstanding such manifold Assertions, the Cause being prolonged and delayed, both at *Rome* and in *England*, without Consideration had to the King's having defended the Apostolick See by his Sword, Pen, Word and Authority, the King grows exasperated at the Court of *Rome*, and resolves to make way through all Obstacles which might stand betwixt Him and the accomplishment of his Desires; wherefore he first sends back *Campeius*, an Alien born, then caused *Wolsey* to be Indicted and Attainted in a *Premunire*; and not long after, by the counsel of *Thomas Cromwel*, (who had formerly solicited the Cardinal's Business in the Legantine Court) involves the whole Body of the Clergy in the same Crime with him. By the Instigations and Per-

B 3

swasions

swasions of this man, he requires the Clergy to acknowledge Him for *Supreme Head, on Earth, of the Church of England*; nor that any new Canons or Constitutions could be made or executed, otherwise than by his Consent and Allowance. Thus, the King, being grown more confident in the Equity and Justice of his Cause, by the Determinations of most of the Universities abroad, and his own Clergy at home, and wanting no Encouragement from the *French King*, for the promoting of his business; he advanced *Anne Bollen* to the Honour of Marchioness of *Pembroke*, took her to Wife, and gave Order for her being inaugurated Queen.

By this Marriage, as we have already said, was born the Lady *Elizabeth*. And shortly after, the said Marriage contracted with Queen *Katharine*, was, by the Authority of the Parliament, judged void and incestuous; and this with Queen *Anne*, lawful, and agreeable to the Word of God, the Crown to be entayled on the Kings Heirs Males, to be begotten on her Body, and for default of such Issue, on the Princess *Elizabeth*; and a
Queen

Queen *Katharine's* Daughter, the Lady *Mary*, was declared illegitimate: an Oath was likewise devised in defence of the said Succession, and some Persons executed for the refusal of that Oath. And Pope *Paul* the Third, designing to renew His Sentence against this Marriage, the States of the Realm, assembled in Parliament, confirmed what the Clergy had before declared, that is, That the King was *Supream Head of the Church of England*, with all manner of *Authority* to reform *Errors, Heresies, and Abuses* in the same. However, She had scarce been fully married three Years, than that, miscarrying of a Son, the King grew extremely discontented, looking upon it as an Argument of Gods displeasure, as being as much offended at this second Marriage, as he was at the first; And though she used all lawful Arts of Love and Entertainment for the inflaming his Passion, he grew as weary of her gay and merry Humour, as he had been formerly at the Gravity and Reservedness of *Katharine*. So that falling in love with *Jane Seymour*, one of the Queens Maids of Honour, and a person of extraordinary Beauty, He

put in practice all the cruel Acts that His Jealousie and Aversion to the present Queen could inspire him with; and at length, to make way for his New Passion, he caused Queen *Ann* to be brought to her Tryal, as being accused of Adultery and Incest. And being condemned, though she made so good a defence as perswaded all the world of her Innocence; she went to the Scaffold with great Chearfulness, Praying most fervently for the King, and asserting her Innocence to the very last.

The King, the very next day after, marryeth *Jane Seymour*, and causeth a Solemn Instrument to pass under the Seal of the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, by which the Marriage with *Anne Bollen* is declared null and void, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, the only Issue of this Marriage, to be illegitimate; which Sentence was pronounced at *Lambeth* on the 17th of *May* following, in the presence of several of the Principal Ministers, Nobility and Clergy, and was afterwards confirmed by Authority of Parliament.

Queen *Jane* fell in labour of Prince *Edward*, and died presently after the
Prince

Prince was brought into the World; who was cut out of her Womb, and succeeded his Father in his Kingdom. The King being little concerned at his Wives Death, looks out for New Amours both in *France* and *Italy*, that he might thereby procure Friends, and strengthen himself by Alliances. For that he was grown fearful of the Nobility, lest they, who had already influenced several Commotions and Rebellions at home, should likewise joyn with a foreign Enemy; for which reason, he caused several of them to be executed. He likewise put frequently to Death Religious Men, for their stiff and resolute Asserting the Pope's Authority, and causeth the great, as well as he had already done the small Abbeyes, to be demolished, and confiscated their Wealth to his own use; which he did by reason of vicious Lives and dissolute Courses they led in those Religious Houses; and he likewise causeth the Protestants to be burned as Hereticks, by a Law called the six Articles, made against those who impugned the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, touching Transubstantiation, one kind of the Eucharist, the unmarried life

B 5

of

of Priests, Vows, private Mass, and Auricular Confession. By these means, being grown terrible to his own Subjects, and being looked upon as Tyrannical by Foreigners; he was both rejected by *Mary of Lorrain*, Daughter to the Duke of *Guise*, whom he demanded in marriage, and was Rival therein to *James King of Scotland*, and likewise by *Christiana of Denmark*, Dutches of *Millain*, Niece to *Charles the 5th*, who declared, That she would willingly give an Arm, but was loth to purchase with her Head the Honour and Happiness of being Queen of *England*. At length, after much difficulty, he obtained *Anne of Cleve* to Wife, while he made it his business to acquire the friendship of the Protestants in *Germany*. But she, far from being charming, was accused of certain Female Weaknesses, and having likewise formerly been betrothed to the Duke of *Lorraine's* Son; he put her away and married *Katharine Howard*, Daughter to *Edmund Howard*, and Niece to the Duke of *Norfolk*: Whom, within a year after, he caused to be beheaded, as convicted of Incontinency before Marriage.

Marriage, and took to Wife *Katharine Parr*, the Daughter of a Knight, whom he left a second time a widow.

And now, finding that the intemperance of his Youth had much decayed his Body, and being enraged against the *French*, for that they had underhand given Aid to the *Scots* against the *English*, he made a League with the *Emperour Charles*, against the most Christian King, thereupon designing to invade *France*; and thought convenient to settle first the Succession; to which end, he proposed to the two Houses of Parliament, that if he and his Son Prince *Edward* should decease without Issue, first the Lady *Mary*, and if she should fail of Issue, then the Lady *Elizabeth* should succeed to the Crown. But in case all these should die without issue, that then the Crown of *England* should be devolved upon those, whom he should assign it to, either by his Letters Patents, or by his last Will and Testament, which was unanimously agreed to and enacted, upon pain of high Treason. After his return home from the taking of *Bolloign*, finding his Exchequer drained by that Expedition, and *England* distracted through the new Opinions that daily arose, and the People

ple dissatisfied, to see the Wealth of the Land exhausted to so little Advantage; their Ancient Structures demolished, the Blood of the Nobility and others, both Papists and Protestants, promiscuously spilt, and the Countrey incumbered with a *Scottish* War; taking all these Circumstances to heart, and being grown extraordinary Corpulent, he died of a Virulent Inflammation in his Leg, in the beginning of the Year 1547.

He was succeeded by Prince *Edward*, his Son, though not fully ten years old, of whose Person the Earl of *Hartford*, his Uncle, was made Governour, and Protector of the Kingdom, until he should have attained the Age of Eighteen years; and as such was proclaimed in all Parts of *London*. It was under his happy Government, that the *English* gained a great Victory over the *Scots*, whilst they were demanding, with Sword in hand, the performance of a Treaty touching a Match between King *Edward* and *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*; the severe Law of the Six Articles, and others, were repealed, that were made by *Henry* the Eighth against the Protestants; those for abolishing the Pope's

Pope's Authority, are confirmed, the Mass is abrogated, Images are taken out of Churches, the Books of both Testaments printed in *English*, Divine Service celebrated in the same Tongue, and both kinds ministred in the Sacraments. At which, the *Romanists* being intraged, they put in practise all their Arts for the making a stop to such fair beginnings, caused Dissention to be sowed amongst the Nobility, and thereby the loss of several considerable Places both in *France* and *Scotland*, promoted Tumults, Factions, debasing of Money, and all other things that might stir up the People to Rebellion, procured the Protector to be accused, condemned, and beheaded, for Felony, and at length removed the King himself, by an untimely Death, whether by Poyson or otherwise is uncertain, apprehending and hating him for his extraordinary Virtues, which much surpassed what could have been expected from his tender years.

During these sad Occurrences, the Duke of *Northumberland*, being found by the Papists to be the fittest Instrument for the effecting their Designs, as being
of

of their own Religion, under a Protestant Mask, they made Use of him for the bringing about their Ends, by sowing Distraction in the Nation, by setting the Protector and his Brother *Thomas Seymour* at variance, which he effected, through a Female Emulation between the Dutchess of *Somerset*, the Protector's Wife, and the Queen Dowager, the Wife of *Thomas*. And amongst other Articles of High Treason that were laid to *Thomas* his charge, was that of intending to seize the King, and of taking the Lady *Elizabeth*, the King's Sister, to Wife. But she being wholly ignorant of this business and freeing her self from all suspicion and advancing towards a mature Age she was not onely extremely beloved by the King her Brother (who never call'd her by any other Name than his sweet Sister *Temperance*) but likewise by the Nobility, and the whole Nation in general.

King *Edward*, by the Practices of the Duke of *Northumberland*, having declared the Lady *Jane Gray* for his Successor, she was immediately after his Decease publickly proclaimed Queen of *England*: and for the maintaining her in that Degree, pre-
tensions

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 15

ensions were put forward; as first, the Invalidity of the Lady Mary's and Elizabeth's Mother's Marriage; both being made void by Legal Sentences of Divorce, and those Divorces ratified by Acts of Parliament, which Acts of the Lady Mary's and Lady Elizabeth's Illegitimation, were never duely repealed: (Notwithstanding that the King their Father had by the same Act declared, that they should succeed in order after Edward the Sixth, in case he failed of Issue.) Secondly, It was pretended, that these two Sisters, being but of half Blood to the Deceased King, (admitting them to have been born in lawful Wedlock) were not in a capacity by the Common Law to be Heirs unto him, or to succeed in any part of that Inheritance, which came unto him by his Father. Now the Lady Jane's Mother, being the Lady Frances, Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs of Charles Brandon, the late Duke of Suffolk, by Mary his Wife, Queen Dowager to Lewis the Twelfth of France, and youngest Daughter to King Henry the Seventh, Grand-father to King Edward, now deceased: Now, I say, the Lady Frances,

Frances, her Mother, might seem both by the Law of Nature and the Right of Succession, to have precedency in Title before her; yet she received no injury, because she was willing to pass by all her personal Claims for the Preferment of her Daughter. It was also given out, that *Henry* the Eighth, by his last Will and Testament, conveyed the Title of the Crown to the Lady *Jane Gray*: and moreover, Politick Reasons and Pretexes were used, as that there was an unavoidable danger of reducing this Kingdom under the Vassalage and Servitude of the Bishop of *Rome*, in case either of the King's two Sisters should marry with a Foreign Prince of that Religion, or otherwise of themselves revoke the Bishop of *Rome's* Authority, and subject the *English* to a Popish Yoke.

But, through the extraordinary Affection the Nobility and Commons had for the Daughters of King *Henry* the 8th, this great Storm was dispersed within the space of twenty dayes, to the fatal End of the Duke of *Northumberland*, and the Lady *Jane*: and the Lady *Mary* was proclaimed Queen throughout all *England*.

land. And at her coming to *London* with an Army, the Lady *Elizabeth* met her with five hundred Horse, (notwithstanding the offers that had been made her by the Duke, of a vast Sum of money, and certain Lands, if she would resign her Title to the Crown) lest she should fail her Sister's, and her own Cause, which was then in hand.

Queen *Mary* caused, in the first Parliament that she held, all those Acts to be repealed, that had been made against the Marriage of Queen *Katharine*, her Mother, and King *Henry* the 8th, and the Marriage was judged to be agreeable to the Laws of God, and to all intents valid and available. The same Form also of Religion, and Service of God, and Administration of the Sacraments, which had been in use at the Death of *Henry* the 8th, were re-established; however, without any acknowledgment or mention at all of the Pope's Authority; notwithstanding all the Efforts of the Queen and Cardinal *Pool*: for the Parliament were very unwilling to admit and acknowledge the Authority of the Bishop of *Rome*, which was now shaken off.

Nei-

Neither would they suffer that the Queen should lay down the Title of *Supream Head of the Church of England*, unto which most of the Nobility, Bishops, and Commons, had sworn to *Henry the 8th*, his Heirs and Successors. But the Queen was very desirous to lay down this Title, as believing that her Pretensions to the Crown had no better Foundation than the Authority of the Bishop of *Rome*; who had maintained her Cause, after that her father had procured her to be declared Illegitimate. And indeed, at this time, the apprehensions of the *English* were so great of Popery, and of being enslaved by it's means, and by the Match that was concluded with *Phillip*, to the Yoke of *Spain*, as that it caused some to break out into Rebellion, as *Wyat* and others.

But notwithstanding the Papists had got their will, by procuring, after much opposition, the *Roman* Religion to be established in the Kingdom, by authority of Parliament, and those Acts to be repealed that had been made against the See of *Rome*, in the time of *Henry the 8th*, and *Edward the sixth*; yet there being no Issue to be expected from the Queen, see-
ing

ing she was fourty Years old, Weak and Infirm, they stood in fear of the Lady *Elizabeth*, who had gained the hearts of all the Nation, by her Loyal and Prudent Conduct, being the Admiration of her Age, both for her Beauty, and the Qualities of her Mind, and was so indefatigable in Study, that before she had attained to the Age of Seventeen Years, she had acquired, to Perfection, both *Greek, Latin*, and other ancient Languages, and *French, Italian*, and other Modern Tongues; and had likewise gained all other Accomplishments that are necessary to the composing a Perfect Princess. Thus, being looked upon as a Miracle of Learning and Prudence, as well by Foreigners as the English, the Papists were sensible, how much it was their Interest to remove out of the way, a Princess, who seemed threatening the Fall of their Superstitions here in *England*; they used all their Arts to dispose *Queen Mary* to take away her Life; which the Queen refused to do, notwithstanding they would have perswaded her, that she was obliged to do every thing, though never so unjust, that was requisite and necessary
for

for the promoting and settling the Catholick Religion. And Sir *Thomas Wyat*, Sir *Peter Carew*, and others, having stirred up some Commotions, the Papists, most maliciously, set Rumours on Foot, that the Lady *Elizabeth* did countenance, and was privy to, those Tumults, and that she was to be marryed to the Earl of *Devonshire*. Hereupon, they caused her to be put into Prison, and notwithstanding, they would have forced several of the Tumultuaries, by Torture, to have declared her Accessory to their Rising; yet, the Rack was not able to make them wrong her Innocence; and, such as had seemingly accused her, in hopes of Advantage, cleared her at the time of their Execution.

But, the Papists having got that Princess into Prison, they were so far from putting an End to their Persecutions, notwithstanding her Innocence, that they used her with all the Barbarity imaginable: Insomuch, that the *French* and *Danish* Kings thought it convenient to comfort her, by making her great Offers, Promises of doing all that lay in their Power, in her Behalf. But this did but
the

the more inflame the Rage of her Popish Enemies, who were resolved to take away her Life, either by accusing her of High Treason, or of Heresie; Hereupon, they forced her to hear Divine Service, after their Superstitious manner, and to go likewise to Confession; yet, Cardinal *Pool*, *Bonner*, and others of the Bishops, were not satisfied with this severe and cruel Treatment, but declared, that it was requisite she should dye, for the Security of the Catholick Religion; insomuch, that this harsh Usage moved the *Spaniard* himself to pitty, and King *Philip*, Queen *Mary's* Husband, interceeded in her Favour, and admiring her extraordinary Virtues, would have marryed her to his Son *Charles*, or, as others say, designed her for himself, maugre the different Principles of Religion. And, for this Reason, he broke off the Proposals that were made for the marrying her to *Emanuel Philibert* Duke of *Savoy*. However, he was not able to gain her for his Son, finding, that the People of *England* would never permit, that the next Heir of the Crown should be sent out of the Kingdom. In the mean time, *Queen Mary's*

Mary's Hatred daily increasing against her Sister *Elizabeth*, this Lady's Ruine must have been certain, had not pleased God to divert the thoughts of it, by the War that Queen *Mary* declared against *France*, in favour of her Husband *Philip*.

During this War, and the *Scots* Excursions into *England*, *Calice*, and several other considerable Places being lost, and the Queen finding her self neglected, laid all these things so to heart, and having languishing under a Tympany and six Months Fever, which then raged over all the Land, she departed this Life on the 17th of *November* 1558. having reigned five Years and four Months.

During her Reign, there are said to have perished by the Flames, five Bishops, twenty one Divines, eight Gentlemen, eighty four Artificers, one hundred Husbandmen, Servants and Labourers, twenty six Wives, twenty Widows, nine Virgins, two Boyes, and two Infants, the one springing out of the Mothers Womb, as she was at the Stake, and most inhumanely flung into the Fire in the very Birth. Besides several others that were whipped

inst
nine
it
of
cla-
hus-
to death, perished in Prisons, and others
that were condemned for their Faith, and
lay ready for Execution, if they had not
been delivered by the seasonable Death
of *Queen Mary*, and the auspicious En-
trance of *Queen Elizabeth*.

Ex-
eral
and
laid
lain
fix
over
on
gn-
l to
ops,
men,
hus-
ren-
Vir-
one
, as
ne-
th;
ped
to
Elizabeth, the onely Child then living
of King *Henry* the Eighth, succeeded her
Sister in the Throne, on the 17th of No-
vember 1558. And a Parliament having
been convened some time before *Queen*
Mary's Death, after her Dissolution had
been for some hours concealed, the News
thereof was carried to the Lords, then sit-
ting in the House of Peers, who, after a
short Debate amongst themselves, sent a
Message to the Speaker of the House of
Commons, desiring him and all the Mem-
bers of that House to come immediate-
ly to them; And they being come, *Heath*
Arch-bishop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor
of *England*, signified unto them, that the
Lord had been pleased to take to his Mer-
cy the late *Queen Mary*, that by Right of
Succession the Crown did belong to the
Princess *Elizabeth*, and that therefore they
were desired to concur in the proclaim-
ing

ing the new Queen, with all possible Expedition; which being unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons she was incontinently proclaimed Queen of England, France, and Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, in the Palace-yard of *Westminster*, in the presence of the Lords and Commons, and presently after in *Cheap-side*, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Principal Citizens, with great Acclamations, and extraordinary joy of the People.

It was not long before some of the Lords brought her the News of her Sisters Death, with the General acknowledgment of her just Title to the Crown. Whereupon she prepared to remove from *Hatfield*, where she had been under Confinement, and set forward with a splendid and Royal Train, for *London*, being met all along upon the way by the Nobles, Bishops, and crowds of others, to whom she made so affable a Reception as confirmed the general Opinion of her benign Disposition.

The first Publick Testimony she gave of her Discretion, after her coming to the Crown, being then twenty five years old

old, was the Choice she made of a Council, picking out such of Queen Mary's Council, as were well known to be able men, and such as were firm Pursuers of the True Interests of the Nation; adding such others, as might moderate and temper them for the Protestant Religion. She likewise caused new Commissions and Instructions to be sent to the several Ambassadors as resided in the Courts of the various Princes and States; but more particularly, her Minister at the Court of Spain, was ordered to represent unto that King, how sensible she was of the Humanities she had received from him, in the time of her Persecution and Troubles. Instructions were likewise dispatched to Sir *Edw. Harne*, the *English* Agent at the Court of *Rome*, to acquaint the Pope with Queen Mary's Death, and her succeeding upon the Throne, with a desire that they might mutually receive all good Offices from one another. But, the Pope's Answer was in the usual rigorous Stile of that Court, *That the Kingdom of England was held in Fee of the Apostolick See; that she could not succeed, being illegitimate; that he could not contradict the Declaration of*

Clement the Seventh, and Paul the Third that it was a great Boldness to assume the Name and Government of it, without him yet, being desirous to shew a fatherly Affection, if she will renounce her Pretensions, and refer her self wholly to his free Dispositions, he will do whatsoever may be done with the Honour of the Apostolick See.

But the Queen having made him this Complement, did not think of having any Answer, nor was she much concerned when she had. In the mean time, King *Philip*, having had notice of Queen *Mary*, his Wife's Death, he caused his Ambassador the Count of *Feria*, to propose a Match between Queen *Elizabeth* and himself, promising to procure a Dispensation from the Court of *Rome*. These offers put the Queen into great perplexity, as thinking it but an ill return, to reject a Prince who had done her such Kindnesses during her Troubles. And the *French King* was no less concerned, fearing lest this Kingdom, being again united to the *Spaniard*, his Dominions must at length have buckled under so great a Power. Wherefore, he used all his Endeavours to put a Stop to the Dispensation at the Court of *Rome*,

Rome, and to all the other Places that might be made towards this Match elsewhere. But he might have spared himself these Troubles; for *Queen Elizabeth* never designed to enter into any such Marriage; well knowing, she would thereby have acknowledged her self to have been born in unlawful Wedlock; and, likewise considering, that the Marriage of a Woman with her deceased Sister's Husband, is prohibited by Sacred Authority, as well as the Marriage of a man with his Brother's Widow, and therefore unlawful, notwithstanding the Pope's Dispensation: wherefore, she putteth off King *Philip* by degrees, and with all the Civility and Circumstance imaginable. Now many, who were imprisoned upon the Account of Religion, were set at Liberty; at which time, a merry Gentleman of the Court petitioned her in Favour of the Evangelists, who had been so long imprisoned in a *Latin* Translation, that they might be set at Liberty, and walk abroad as formerly, in the *English* Tongue. To whom she immediately replied, in this manner, That he should first endeavour to know the Minds of the Prisoners,

who, possibly, desired no such Liberty as was demanded. Now the Queen, being extremely desirous of promoting the Protestant Religion, she consulted with her most trusty Counsellors, how that Religion might be established, and the Popish abolished, causing all Dangers to be well poised, that might arise on this occasion, and the Means and Expedients that might be used for the preventing and avoiding them. Hereupon, she put into the Principal Courts of Judicature, and Offices of Trust, such Persons as were well known to be of the Protestant Religion, or inclined to it, and did the same in the Commission of the Peace, in every County. The Dangers that might be expected from abroad, were either from the Bishop of *Rome*, by his Excommunication, and exposing the Kingdom to an Invasion; or, from the *French King* who, in such a Juncture, might have broke off the Treaty of Peace at *Cambray* and make War upon the *English*, in Favour of the *Queen of Scots*, not only as Enemies, but likewise, as they are pleased to call the Protestants as Hereticks, and might have procured *Scotland* to have done

done the same, being at that time at his Devotion ; or from the *Irish*, a People extremely bigotted to Popery, and always very ready to break out into a Rebellion. Now, as for the Thunder-bolts of *Rome*, they were looked upon as things not at all to be dreaded ; but was resolved that in case the *French* made any offers of a Peace, they were to be accepted ; if they did not, then offers were to be made to them, by reason that such a Peace would also comprehend *Scotland* ; but however to stick close to, and give all manner of Aid and Countenance to those of the Reformed Religion both in *France* and *Scotland* ; that the Garrisons in *Ireland* and upon the Borders of *Scotland* should be better manned and fortified, and that the Treaties with the House of *Burgundy*, should be confirmed, and friendship continued with the *Spaniard*. And now having provided against all Mis-chances that might happen from abroad, she proceeded to do all that might conduce towards the advancement and settling of the Protestant Religion at home, by ordering that none should be chosen into any Colledges of both Universities,

but

but Protestants; and that all Roman Catholick Presidents, Heads, and Masters, should be put out and removed, both from thence, and all other Schools of the Land; and for the curbing the rash zeal of both Parties, she caused two Proclamations to be published; by one of which it was commanded, That no man, of what Perswasion soever he was in Points of Religion, should be suffered from thence-forward to preach in publick, but only such as should be licensed by her Authority; and that all such as were so licensed or appointed, should forbear preaching upon any Point which was matter of Controversie, and might conduce rather towards the exasperating, than the calming of mens Passions: Which Proclamation was observed with all the care and strictness imaginable. By the other Proclamation, it was ordered, That no Man, of what Quality or Degree soever, should presume to alter any thing in the state of Religion, or innovate in any of the Rites and Ceremonies thereunto belonging; but that all such Rites and Ceremonies should be observed in all Parish Churches of the Kingdom, as were then used and retain-

retained in her Majesties Chappel, until some further Order should be taken in it. Only, it was permitted, and withal required, That the Litany, the Lords Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, should be said in the English Tongue, and the Epistle and the Gospel, at the time of the High Mass, should be said in English, which was accordingly performed in all the Churches of the Kingdom. She likewise ordered the Divine, who officiated in her Chappel, not to make any Elevation of the Sacrament, for the abolishing the Popish Superstitious manner of adoring it, which she could not endure should be done in her Sight, as being wholly contrary to her Judgment and Conscience. And then she proceeded to the reviewing and correcting of the former Liturgy, which she committed to the Care of several learned, moderate, and judicious Divines and Gentlemen; but, she only acquainted four of the Members of her Privy Council with this Project.

About this time, the Funeral of the Deceased Queen was solemnized with very great state, in the Abby of *Westminster*,
C 4 and

and the like Ceremony was performed within a few days after, for the Death of that Great Emperour *Charles* the 5th. who having two Years before resigned the Empire to his Brother, and all his other vast Dominions to his Son, abandoned all the Grandeurs of this World, and retired into a Monastery, where he wholly devoted himself to God and his Service. But notwithstanding, the State of these Solemnities was extraordinary in it's kind, yet was it far short of the Splendour and Majesty that attended her Coronation. And as a Preparation thereunto, she restored some to their former, and raised others to new Honours: Having performed which, she was Conducted with extraordinary Pomp and Triumph from the Tower, through the City of *London* to *Westminster*, with incredible Joy and Acclamations, and behaving her self with so Graceful, Modest, and yet Majestick an Air, that as it caused Tears of Joy to fall from some, so it inspired the Hearts of all, with Prayers and Thanksgivings; but nothing charmed them more than her accepting of an *English* Bible richly Bound; which was presented to her from
one

one of the Pageants, by a Child representing Truth. At the sight whereof, she kiss'd both her hands, and with both her hands she receiv'd the Book, and then laid it to her Bosom, intimating that it should be the nearest of all things to her heart, being fuller of acknowledgment to the City for that Excellent Present, than for all the rest she had received from them that day in such Abundance, and promised to be diligent in the reading of it: By which, and sundry other such like Pious Acts, she perfectly gained the Affections of all the Spectators, and by their means, the Hearts of all her other Subjects.

The next day after this Cavalcade, she was Crowned at *Westminster*, by the Bishop of *Carlisle*, all the other Bishops refusing to perform that Office, as fearing the Pope's Displeasure, and the Fall, or at least some Alteration of the *Catholick Religion* in this Kingdom, which they were resolv'd not to Conform themselves to. Her Devotion was so great, that every Morning, as soon as she was up, she spent some time in Prayer, and besides, at the appointed hours, she went constantly to her private Chappel. In *Lent* she was Clothed in Black, after the

ancient manner, hearing constantly and attentively the Sermons, though she many times said, That she had rather talk with God devoutly by Prayer, than hear others speak eloquently of his Divine Majesty. As touching the Cross, the Blessed Virgin, and the Saints, she had no contemptible Opinion, nor ever spoke otherwise of them than with Reverence, nor would allow others to speak irreverently of them.

And by the Parliament it was unanimously enacted, That the Lady Elizabeth was by the Law of God, the Common Law of England, and the Statutes of the Realm, the most Certain, Lawful, and Undoubted *Queen of England*, but however, without repealing the Statute wherein her Father had Excluded her from the Succession, or without making any Act for the Validity of her Mothers Marriage, on which her Title principally depended for which Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, then Lord Keeper, was condemned of Imprudence and Neglect, on whose Judgment the Queen wholly depended in matters of Law, seeing it had been objected by some against *Queen Mary*, and for that reason he

her Ministers had been careful to have it repealed in what concerned her self. But Bacon not only knew the old Law Maxime, *That the Crown takes away all the defects and stops in blood, and that from the time the Queen did assume the Crown, the Fountain was cleared, and all Attainders and corruption of blood discharged.* And besides, he possibly thought it more prudent that the Queen Mother's Marriage should pass as a thing unquestionable and no ways subject to dispute, than to ground it upon the inconstancy of Acts and Statutes. There pass'd also an Act for the restoring to the Crown the Tenth and first Fruits, first settled upon it in the time of King *Henry the Eighth*, and afterwards remitted by *Queen Mary*. There likewise passed an Act for the Dissolution of all those Monasteries, Convents, and Religious Orders, as had been Founded and Established by the late Queen. In the passing of these Acts there was little Opposition, but when they came to debate of the Act of Supremacy, it seemed to several a thing both strange and contrary to Nature and Policy, that a Woman should be declared Supream Head on Earth of
the

the Church of England; whereupon, an Expedient was found out to satisfie their Cavils, and remove all Obstructions by putting in Governour instead of Head, the Act being couched in these Terms; That, whatsoever Jurisdictions, Priviledges, and Spiritual Preheminences, had been heretofore in use by any Ecclesiastical Authority whatsoever, to visit Ecclesiastical men, and correct all manner of Errors, Hereses, Schisms, Abuses and Enormities, should be for ever annexed to the Imperial Crown of England; That the Queen and her Successors might, by their Letters Patents, substitute certain men to exercise that Authority. Provided, that they should define nothing to be Heresie, but those things which were long before defined to be Hereses, out of the Sacred Canonical Scriptures, or the first four Oecumenical Councils, or other Councils, by the true and proper sence of the Holy Scriptures, or should thereafter be so defined by Authority of Parliament, with Assent of the Clergy of England, assembled in a Synod, that all and every Ecclesiastical Persons, Magistrates, Receivers of Pensions out of the Exchequer, such as were to receive Degrees in the Universities, Wards that

that were to sue their Liveries, and to be invested in their Livings, and such as were to be admitted into the Number of the Queens Servants, &c. should be obliged by Oath to acknowledge the Queens Majesty to be the only and Supream Governour of her Kingdoms, in all Matters and Causes, as well Spiritual as Temporal, all Forreign Princes and Potentates being wholly excluded from taking Cognisance of Causes within her Dominions. This Act was stily opposed by nine Bishops, and only two Temporal Lords, who were the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and *Anthony Brown* Vicount *Montacute*, who had been sent in the time of Queen *Mary* to tender Obedience to the Apostolick See: But were joyfully and unanimously assented to by the far major part of the House of Commons, the *Papists* complaining that the Votes had been surprised, and that the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Arundel* and *Cecil*, had by cunning procured Voices in favour of those Acts.

Now Men differing so much in points of Religion, it was ordered by Proclamation, that no man should speak unreverently of the Sacrament, and both kinds were allowed to be administred.

BUT

But notwithstanding that, a Conference was appointed to be held at *Westminster* between the *Papists* and *Protestants*; 1. *Concerning Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments in the Vulgar Tongue*; 2. *Concerning the Authority of the Church, in constituting and abrogating Ceremonies, to edification*; and 3. *Concerning the Sacrifice of the Mass*: and Persons were chosen on both sides, for to dispute upon these Points: yet all fell to nothing, not being able to agree upon the Method they were to hold in their Disputations; the *Papists* not daring to dispute upon Points that had never been controverted in their Church, without having first consulted the *Pope*; but pretended and complained of the hard usage they had met with from the *Lord Keeper Bacon*, in not giving them time sufficient to consider upon the Points in Question; they looking upon him as their bitter Enemy. And some of the *Popish Bishops* were so fiery and so extravagant in their Expressions, as to declare, that the *Queen*, and all others that had occasioned the overthrow of the Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*, ought to suffer Excommunication; and
for

for this their impertinent Zeal were clapt into Prison. But the more Prudent thought it more fit that this Censure should be left to the Pope, lest, as they were Subjects, such Declarations in them might prove to be Rebellion.

In the mean time, the Pope, being made perfectly well acquainted with all these passages, and being netled to the quick by so great a loss as he suffered by this change, he ordered *Sir Edward Carne*, who had been Ambassadour at the Court of Rome, for King *Henry* the Eighth, for Queen *Mary*, and now for Queen *Elizabeth*, not to act any longer as such: And to use his own words, "By Vigour of a Commandment given by word of Mouth, by the Oracle of the most Holy Lord the Pope, in vertue of his most Holy Obedience, and under pain of his greater Excommunicati- on, and loss of all his Goods and Lands, not to depart the City, but should take upon him the Govern- ment of the *English* Hospital. Which was likewise done, lest *Sr. Edward* should acquaint the Queen with the secret Practices of the *French* against her, and was willingly

willingly submitted to by him out of his fervent Zeal to Popery; for either by the Pope's Instigation, or the Sollicitation of the *French King*, or the *Dauphin's* Ambition, who had married the Queen of *Scots*, that Queen took upon her the stile and Title of Queen of *England*, quartering the Arms thereof in her Plate, and in all other things as she had Occasion which she did as Cousin and next Heir to the late Queen; by which means, she imputed Bastardy to the Queen then living; which Extravagance, was afterwards the loss of that unfortunate Lady's Head.

As Queen *Elizabeth* was something startled at these Proceedings, so it moved her to pursue the Reformation she had begun, with the more Eagerness. To which end, she set out, by Advice of her Council, a Body of Injunctions, being much the same with those that had been published in the beginning of the Reign of King *Edward*, but better suited to the Temper of that Juncture; containing the severe Course taken about Ministers Marriages, the Posture of the Communion Table, the form of Prayer

Prayers in the Congregation, and the use of singing, and of Reverences in Divine Worship to be kept in Churches. By the Injunctions she made way to her Visitation, which was performed by Commissioners in their several Circuits, and regulated by a Book of Articles, printed and published for that purpose. By Vertue of which Articles, the Commissioners removed all carved Images out of the Church, which had been formerly abused to Superstition; defacing likewise, all such Pictures, Paintings, and other Monuments, as were made for the Representation of feigned Miracles; and this they did with so much Order, Moderation, and Decency, that the Papists themselves, could not find Fault with, and without committing the least Sacrilege, by appropriating to their own use any of the Plate or other Utensils, that had been restored, and bestowed upon the Church, in the late Queens Time. Inquiry was in like manner made into the Life and Doctrine of Ministers, their Diligence in their respective Cures, the Decency of their Apparel, the Respect that was borne them by their Parishoners, the Reverent Behaviour of

of all manner of Persons during Divine Service. Inquiry was also made into all sorts of Crimes, as frequenting of Taverns and other publick Houses by the Clergy, Adultery, Fornication, Drunkenness, amongst the Laity, with several other things that have since been practised in the Visitations of particular Bishops; an Oath of Supremacy was likewise offered to most of the Popish Bishops, and others of the Clergy, which they had most of them sworn to in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, and such as refused it were displaced, and others substituted in their places. And this was the Course and Method that was taken for the abolishing the Superstitions of *Rome*, and the introducing and settling the true Reformed Religion in this Kingdom, which was done with that ease, and with so little Commotion and Disturbance, as put all *Christendom* into Admiration, to see that Gradually, Maturely, and yet in a short time, this change had been brought to pass. For, after Popery had continued a full Month after *Queen Maries* Decease, in the same state as formerly, on the Twenty seventh of *December*, the Epistles, Gospels, the Lords Prayer, Ten Com-

Commandments, the Creed, and the Litany, were allowed to be used in *English*: On the Twenty second of *March*, the Parliament being then Assembled, a Law of *Edward* the Sixth's was renewed, whereby both kinds were permitted to be administered in the Lords Supper: On the Twenty fourth of *June*, by Authority of an Act, the Sacrifice of the Mass was abolished, and the Liturgy in the *English* Tongue Established; in *July*, the Oath of Supremacy was ministered to the Bishops and others: And in *August* Images were removed out of the Churches, broken, or burnt. Thus was our Church purified from the Filth and Idolatries of Popery, and the Crown of *England* rendred more Independent than any other of *Christendom*, who had rendred and continued themselves Slaves by submitting themselves to the Yoke of *Rome*, and infinite Sums of Money were continued at home, that used to be Exhausted hence by the See of *Rome*, by Popish Artifice and Trifles, for first Fruits, Pardons, Dispensations, and other such like trash of Popery.

During these religious Transactions, and while that Ecclesiastical Affairs were thus,

thus settling, the Ministers of *England* and *Spain* at the Treaty of Peace at *Cambray*, did contend hard for the Restitution of *Calice*; all which, was however to no purpose, though they offered in Lieu thereof, to remit three Millions of Crowns that were due from the *French*. The *Spaniard*, at that time, holding firm to the *English*, both for that the *English* had lost it in his Quarrels, and that he was sensible, according to all Appearances, that it would be more for his Interest in the *Netherlands*, that it should be in the Hands of the *English*, than possessed by the *French*. On the contrary, the *French* maintained, that *Calice* alone was not sufficient to satisfy the Damages the *English* had done them, in helping the *Spaniards* to take their Towns; many places in *Brittany* having been burn'd by the *English* Fleet, their Ships taken, their Trade interrupted, and vast Sums of Money spent in hindring an Invasion of the *English*. But, the *Spaniard* in the mean while, having discovered Queen *Elizabeth's* Aversion to a Match with him, the Paces she had made towards the introducing the Reformed Religion, and her Resolution
to

to treat with the *French*, without Communication first had with him, he grew faint, and fell off from promoting the English Pretensions; which being perceived by *Queen Elizabeth*, and fearing that she should be abandoned if she continued any longer in her demands upon that Point, or else, preferring Publick Good before Private Interest, she came at length to this Agreement; That the *French* King should peaceably enjoy for the Term of eight years, the Town of *Calice*, with the Appurtenances and sixteen great Pieces of Ordnance; and that when that term was expired, he should restore the same with the Town, to *Queen Elizabeth*; or otherwise, should pay unto the Queen, the Sum of five hundred thousand Crowns. In Consequence of which Accommodation, Peace was proclaimed on the 17th. of *April*, between the *Queens Majesty* on the one part, and the *Most Christian King* on the other; as likewise, between her and the King *Dauphin*, with his Wife the *Queen of Scots*, and all the Subjects and Dominions of the said four Princes. The People were however, dissatisfied with this Peace, in
regard

regard, that *Calice* was not restored, and laid the blame thereof upon the Bishops, and other Papists. But, the *French King* lived not long to enjoy the Benefit thereof, he being killed at a Turnament in *Paris*, by the *Count de Montgomery*; and though his eldest Son and Successor, *Francis*, caused the *Queen of Scots*, his Wife, to assume the Title and Arms of *England*, yet she resolved to bestow a Royal Obsequy on the King deceased, which was accordingly performed in *St. Paul's Church* in a most Solemn manner.

The Parliament being now to be dissolved, the House of Commons made an humble Address unto her, in which they most earnestly besought her, that for securing the Peace of the Kingdom, and the Satisfaction of all her good and loving Subjects, she would think of marrying, without particularizing to her any one man, but leaving to her the Choice of the Person. Whereto she made Answer, That she was obliged to them for their good Affections, and took their Application to her to be well intended; and the rather, because it contained no Limitation of Time or Person; which, had it done, she should have

have disliked it very much, and have looked upon it as a very great Presumption, That she had long since made choice of the State of Life wherein she then lived, and hoped that God would give her Strength and Constancy to go thorough with it ; that if she had been inclined to have changed that Course, she neither wanted many Invitations to it, in the Reign of her Brother, nor many strong Impulsions in the time of her Sister. *Moreover, says she, to satisfie you, I have already joyned my self in Marriage to a Husband, namely, the Kingdom of England, and behold,* continued she, *which I marvel you have forgotten, the Pledge of this my Marriage and my Wedlock with my Kingdom ;* and thereupon, took the Ring off her Finger, wherewith, at her Coronation, she had in a set Form of Words, given her self in Marriage to her Kingdom : And then, making a Pause, “ And “ do not, said she, upbraid me with miserable lack of Children ; for, every one “ of you, and as many as are English- “ men, are Children and Kinsmen to me, “ of whom, if God deprive me not, “ (which God forbid) I cannot, without “ Inju-

“ injury be accounted Barren. And then having promised she would take a Husband in case the good of the State should so require, she licensed them to depart to their several Busineses.

Amongst other Acts that passed during this Session of *Parliament*, besides those that have been already related, was a severe one against any violence offered against the *Queens* Person; one concerning going to Church upon Sundays and Holydays, a Mulct of Twelve Pence being imposed for every days Absence: Likewise one concerning Seditious Rumours against the *Queen*, Merchandize, Shipping, Cloathing, Iron-works, and of Tumultuous and Unlawful Meetings; and besides several others, one concerning the Possessions of Archbishops and Bishops; “ That they should not Give, Grant, or “ Lease out the Livings of the Church, “ but for one and twenty Years, or three “ Lives, to other than the *Queen* and her “ Successours, reserving the old Rents. But that Exception for the *Queen*, proved beneficial to the Bishops and her Courtiers, who abused her Bounty to the damage of the Church, for which reason
it

The Queen Coming through y City in Triumph.



The Return of the Gospel.



The Pulling down & burning of Popish Images.



it was repealed in the beginning of the Reign of King *James*. In this Parliament, there was not a Person proscribed, tho' usual in the first Parliament of every Reign, but several were restored in Blood, and then it was dissolved.

Shortly after which, came the Duke of *Finland*, as Ambassador from the King of *Sweden*, to propose a Marriage between Her Majesty and Prince *Ericus*, that King's Eldest Son; and, this Ambassadour having been magnificently treated by the Queen, was at length dismissed, with the same Success as all the rest, who, before and after, came upon that Errand.

And now the Emperour and the Catholick Princes, interceded with the Queen by several Letters, that such Bishops as were displaced might meet with a kind Usage, and that the Papists might be allowed Churches by themselves, in Cities. Whereunto she made Answer, "Al-
" though those Popish Bishops have inso-
" lently and openly repugned against the
" Laws and Quiet of the Realm, and do
" now obstinately reject that Doctrine,
" which most part of themselves, under
" Henry the Eighth, and Edward the
D Sixth,

“ Sixth, had of their own Accord, with
“ Heart and Hand, publickly in their
“ Sermons and Writings, taught unto
“ others, when they themselves were not
“ private Men, but publick Magistrates:
“ yet would she, for so great Princes Sakes,
“ deal favourably with them, though not
“ without Offence to her own Subjects:
“ But, grant them Churches to celebrate
“ their Divine Offices in, apart by them-
“ selves, she cannot, with the Safety of
“ the Common-wealth, and without
“ wrong to her own Honour and Con-
“ science. Neither is there any Cause
“ why she should grant them, seeing
“ *England* embraceth no new and strange
“ Doctrine, but the same which Christ
“ hath commanded, the Primitive and
“ Catholick Church hath received, and
“ the Ancient Fathers have with one
“ Voice and Mind approved. And to
“ allow Churches with contrary Rites
“ and Ceremonies; besides, that it open-
“ ly repugneth against the Laws establish-
“ ed by Authority of Parliament, were
“ nothing else but to sow Religion out of
“ Religion, to distract good Men’s
“ Minds, to cherish factious Men’s Hu-
mours,

“ mours, disturb Religion and Common-
 “ wealth, and mingle Divine and Hu-
 “ mane things: Which were a thing
 “ indeed evil, in Example worst of all,
 “ to her own good Subjects hurtful, and
 “ to themselves, to whom it is granted,
 “ neither greatly Commodious, nor yet
 “ at all safe. She was therefore determi-
 “ ned out of her Natural Clemency, and
 “ especially at their request, to be willing
 “ to heal the private Insolency of a few
 “ by much Connivance; yet so as she
 “ might not encourage their obstinate
 “ minds by Indulgence.

The *Spaniard* having lost all hopes of a Match between *Queen Elizabeth* and himself, and fearing lest the *Crown of England* might happen to be joyned to the Scepter of *France*, he perswaded the *Emperour Ferdinand* to propose one of his Sons for a Husband to *Queen Elizabeth*; which accordingly he did by an Ambassadour, whom he sent to that purpose, but all to the same effect as the rest that had been before him.

In the mean time, those of the Reformed Religion in *Scotland*, being weary of the *French* insolency and oppression, and no

longer able to endure the Idolatries and Impositions of the Church of *Rome*, proceeded of their own Authority to a change in Religion; and being influenced by the greatest Men in the Kingdom, and stirr'd up by *Knox* in his Sermons, they fell upon destroying all Altars and Images in several Places, demolishing of some Religious Houses, and burning of others; And being countenanced and seconded by the Nobility, they seize upon *Perth* and other places, and assuming to themselves the Name of the *Congregation*, they managed their own Affairs apart from the rest of the Kingdom, and began to stand upon such high Terms, as to pass an Act for the depriving the *Queen Regent* of all Place and Power in the publick Government. Whereupon the *Queen Regent*, to provide for her own security, having already received some *Forces* out of *France*, though not sufficient, she desires, and is assisted with farther Supplies. Hereupon the *Heads* of the *Congregation*, dispatch *Melvin*, and *Maitland*, Lord Secretary to the *Queen of England*, making Complaints, that since the *Queen of Scots* had been married to the *Dauphin*, the Government of the Kingdom

Kingdom was changed, all Places laid waste by Foreign Souldiers, the highest Offices of the Kingdom were bestowed upon *French-men*, the Castles and all other fortified Places put into their hands, and the purer Money of the Realm was embased for their gain; and that by these and such other like Contrivances, the *French* made way for their seizing on the Crown of *Scotland*, in case it happened otherwise than well with their Queen; and therefore they implore her Succours and Assistance for the expulsion of that People, who might otherwise be destructive, and of ill Consequence to both Realms. Whereupon this Affair being taken into consideration, some were of Opinion, that it was not safe for the Queen to condescend and comply with their desires, but others were for the *Queens* granting them Succours, considering that the *French* were making such extraordinary Preparations, both in *France* and *Germany*, of Men and Ammunition for to be transported into *Scotland*, as were not only sufficient to subdue that Kingdom to their Wills, but seemed to threaten an Invasion of *England*, through that Door, by their Contracting *Alliances* with other

D 3

States,

States, and the *French* King's taking upon him the Title of *England*, and therefore that the Queen was obliged, both out of Piety and Prudence, to give such assistance to the *Scots*, as might hinder the *French* from taking possession of that Kingdom.

Hereupon, great Preparations were made for this Expedition, the Duke of *Norfolk* was appointed Lieutenant General in the Northern parts towards *Scotland*; the Earl of *Suffex*, who had been Deputy of *Ireland* in the late Queens time, was sent back thither, with Instructions for the preventing any Change in that Kingdom; and the Queens Commissioners being met with those of the *Scots* at *Berwick*, it was concluded, and a League made to this Effect: "That whereas the *French* go against all right and reason to subdue *Scotland*, and unite it to the Scepter of *France*, the Queen of *England* shall take the Duke of *Chastel-heraut*, Heir apparent to the Crown of *Scotland*, and the *Scottish* Nobility and People unto her Protection, as long as the *French* King hath *Mary* Queen of *Scots* in marriage, and a year after. She shall send an Army

“ my by Sea and Land, with all War-
“ like provision, to expel and exclude the
“ *French* out of *Scotland*. She shall not
“ enter into Peace with the *French*, but
“ with condition that *Scotland* may enjoy
“ her Ancient Liberty. The Forts and
“ Strong Holds, recovered by the Aid of
“ the *English* from the *French*, shall forth-
“ with be razed, or else delivered into the
“ hands of the Duke of *Norfolk*, at his
“ choice. The *English* shall fortifie no
“ Places in *Scotland*, but by the Consent
“ of the Duke of *Chastel-heralt*, and the
“ Nobility of *Scotland*. The Confede-
“ rates shall aid the *English* all they can;
“ they shall hold for Enemies all who-
“ soever shall be Enemies to the *Eng-
lish*. They shall not suffer the Kingdom
“ of *Scotland* to be united to *France*, by
“ any other means than as they are now
“ conjoyned by Marriage. If *England* be in-
“ vaded by the *French* on this side the
“ River *Tine*, the *Scots* shall send two
“ thousand Horse and a thousand Foot
“ under the Queen of *England*’s Pay. But
“ if it be invaded beyond the *Tine*, they
“ shall joyn with the *English*, to assist them
“ with all the Power they can make, and
D 4 that

“ that at their own Charges, the space of
“ thirty dayes, as they use to do for the
“ Defence of *Scotland*. The Earl of *Ar-*
“ gyle, Justicer General of *Scotland*, shall
“ do his best that the North part of *Ireland*
“ be reduced into order, upon certain Con-
“ ditions, on which the Lieutenant of *Ire-*
“ land and he shall agree. Finally, it is
“ prescribed what both of them shall per-
“ form, in case *Mac Conel* or other *Hebri-*
“ dians shall attempt any thing in *Scot-*
“ land or *Ireland*. For Confirmation of
“ these Articles, before such time as the
“ *English* Army enter into *Scotland*, Host-
“ ages shall be sent into *England*, to be
“ changed every Sixth or Fourth Month,
“ at the Choice of the *Scots*, during the
“ Marriage betwixt the *French* King and
“ the Queen of *Scots*, and a year after, the
“ Duke of *Chastel-herault* and the Confede-
“ rate Earls and Parliamentary Barons, shall
“ ratifie these Articles by their hands and
“ Seals, within twenty days : And withal,
“ (for as much as the Queen of *England*
“ undertaketh these things, in no other
“ respect, than in regard of Amity and
“ Neighbourhood, to defend the *Scots* from
“ the Yoke of servitude ; they shall make
Declaration

“Declaration that they will yield Obedience to the Queen of Scots, and the King her Husband, in all things which shall not make for the taking away of their ancient Liberty.

In Consequence of this Agreement, and of the publick Declarations of the *French*, of their design to invade *England*, an Army of six thousand Foot and three thousand Horse, were sent into *Scotland*, under the Command of the Lord Gray, an expert Captain; and some ships being sent to block up the *Frieth* of *Edenborough*, they dispersed and put to flight some *French* Men of War that hovered upon that Coast.

About the time that the *English* Army entred *Scotland*, the *French* made Proposals and Promises of restoring *Calice*, in case the Queen would recall her Forces. Which she absolutely refused, saying; That she looked upon *Calice* as a poor Fish-er Town, in comparison of the safety and security of all Brittain. Now the *French* seeing that the *English* had blocked up the Town of *Leith* by Sea and Land, in such sort, as that there was no possibility of relieving it, and finding themselves un-
able;

able to maintain their projects against the *English* Courages and Power, the *French* King proposeth a Peace; and to that end sendeth Embassadours to *Edenborough*, to confer and treat with *Cecyl*, and *Nicholas Wotton* Dean of *Canterbury* and *York*, who were sent thither as Commissioners by *Queen Elizabeth*, who came, at length, to this Conclusion; That all the *French* Forces should immediately depart out of *Scotland*, except sixty men only to be left in *Dunbar*, and as many in the Fort of *Nachkeeth*; that they should be transported, for their greater Security, in *English* Bottoms; that all matters of Religion should be referred to the following Parliament; that an Act of Oblivion should be passed for the Indemnity of all who had borne Arms on either side; that a general Bond of Love and Amity should be made betwixt the Lords and their Adherents of both Religions: And finally, amongst many other Particulars, That neither the *Queen of Scots*, nor the *French* King, should, from thenceforward, assume the Titles and Arms of *England*. Which Articles being signed for both Kingdoms, the *French* abandon *Scotland*, and the
English

English Army being returned home, was thereupon disbanded. Shortly after which, the Earls of *Morton* and *Glencarn* were sent by the Congregation to pay their most humble Thanks and Acknowledgments to her Majesty, for her ready and successful Assistance, and to implore the Continuation of her Favour and Protection, in case they should be invaded by the *French*, or any other Enemies. Whereof, having received gracious Assurances, and being nobly entertained, and bountifully rewarded with Gifts and Presents, they returned with such Joy and Satisfaction to the Congregation, that for these Reasons, and for the further engaging her Protection, they obliged themselves by their Subscription, to embrace the Liturgy, with all the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*; which, for a time, remained the only Form of Worship retained in the Kirke of *Scotland*. After which, they caused a Parliament to be called, in Pursuance of the Articles of the Pacification; from which no Person was excluded, who had any Right of Suffrage. By whose Authority three Acts passed, conducing wholly to the promoting and
esta-

stablishing of the Reformation. The first was for the abolishing the Pope's Jurisdiction and Authority within that Realm; the second, For the annulling all Statutes made in former Times, for maintenance of Idolatry and Superstition; and the third, for the Punishments of the Sayers and Hearers of Mass.

And now let us return to *England*, where the Earl of *Arrain*, being recommended by the Protestants of *Scotland*, for a Husband to *Queen Elizabeth*; by that means, to have united the two Crowns: this Match was handsomly rejected by her, and with great Commendation of the Person. The like Address was made by the King of *Denmark*, in Favour of *Adolph* Duke of *Holstein*, a Prince who had gained great Honours by the Wars, and who came himself over, for that purpose, but was dismissed by the Queen with the Honour of the Garter, and a yearly Pension; whereby she bound him for ever to her Interests.

At home, Sir *William Pickering*, the Earl of *Arundel*, and *Robert Dudley*, the Duke of *Northumberland's* younger Son, flatter'd themselves with the hopes of attain-

training unto the Honour of being her Husband.

In the mean time, the Lord Vicount *Montacute*, the Queens Ambassador in *Spain*, represents to that King the Necessity of the *Scotish* War; endeavours to free the *Scots* from all Aspersions of Rebellion; proving, though a zealous Catholick, that the Religion that was now introduced into *England*, was wholly consonant to the Sacred Scriptures, and the four first *General Councils*; and demanded, that the League of *Burgundy* might be renewed. Whereunto, that King replied, That the confirming of the League was in no wise necessary, bemoaneth the Change of Religion in *England*, is troubled at the Expedition into *Scotland*, sendeth back the Order of the *Garter*, and taketh unkindly some Repulses in things of small Moment; and though he gave some necessary Cautions, as to Clauses to be inserted in the Treaty of *Edenborough*, and for a while, opposed the French Practises at *Rome*, who endeavoured to procure *Queen Elizabeth* to be excommunicated; yet his Ministers incensing him daily more and more against the English, some Affronts

Affronts were offered to the Queens Ambassador at his Court; and he is likewise said to have then endeavoured to persuade the new elected Pope to thunder out his Bulls of Excommunication against her Majesty. But the *Court of Rome*, being sensible how little she valued those empty Crackers, instead of complying with the *Spaniard*, sent to her the *Abbot Vincentio Papalia*, with secret Instructions, and fawning Letters, whereof you have here an Abstract.

To our most dear Daughter, *Elizabeth*
Queen of England.

OUR most dear Daughter in Christ, greeting, and Apostolical Benediction. How greatly We do desire (according as our Pastoral Office requireth) to take care of your Salvation, and to provide as well for your Honour, as the Establishment of your Kingdom, both God the Searcher of our Hearts knoweth, and you your self may understand, by the Instructions which we have given to this Our beloved Son Vincentio Papalia, Abbot of St. Saviour, a man known unto you, and of Us well approved, to be by him imparted unto You. We do therefore, most Dear Daughter, exhort and admonish your Highness again, That rejecting bad Councillors, who love not you, but themselves, and serve their own Desires, You would take the Fear of God to counsel, and acknowledging the time of your Visitation, obey Our Fatherly Admoni-

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 63

Admonitions and wholsome Advices, and promise to your self all things concerning Us, which you shall desire of Us, not onely for the Salvation of your Soul, but also for the establishing and confirming of your Royal Dignity, according to the Authority, Place, and Function committed to Us by God; who, if you return into the Bosom of the Church, as We wish and hope you will, are ready to receive you, with the same Love, Honour, and Rejoycing, wherewith that Father in the Gospel received his Son, who returned unto him: although our Joy shall be so much the greater than his, in that he rejoyced for the Salvation of one onely Son; but You, drawing with you all the people of England, shall not only by your own Salvation, but also by the Salvation of the whole Nation, replenish Us and all our Brethren in General, whom, God willing, you should hear shortly to be congregated in an Oecumenical and General Council, for abolishing of Heresies, and the whole Church, with joy and gladness: Yea, you shall also glad Heaven it self, and purchase, by somemorable a Fact, admirable Glory to your Name, and much more renowned than that Crown you wear. But of this matter the same Vincentio shall treat with you more at large, and shall declare unto you our Fatherly affection, whom we pray your Highness, that you will graciously receive, diligently hear, and give the same Credit to his Speech, which you would do to Our Self. Given at Rome at Saint Peters, &c. The 15. day of May 1560. In our first year.

Notwithstanding all this Cajollery, Queen Elizabeth kept firm to her Motto, viz. *Always the same*, in so much that the Pope was deceived in his hopes. The propo-
fals

fals, that the Pope is said to have designed to have made by this Abbot, were, That he would disanul the Sentence against her Mothers Marriage, as unjust, Confirm the *English* Liturgy by his Authority, and grant the use of the Sacraments unto the *English* under both kinds, upon condition she would joyn her self unto the *Roman Catholick Church*, and acknowledge the *Primacy* of the See of *Rome*, and an offer made of several Thousand Crowns to such persons as should perswade her to it.

In the meantime, notwithstanding that the *French King* had promised to ratifie all that his Ministers should conclude at *Edenborough*, yet he delayed, or rather refused so to do, upon several frivoulous Pretexts.

Now the Affairs of the Kingdom being in a more setled Posture, *Queen Elizabeth*, to promote and keep those of the Church from being corrupted, caused two very seasonable Proclamations to be Published. By the one, she ordered the *Anabaptists* and such like Sects to depart the Realm within Twenty Days, whether her Natural born Subjects or Foreigners, upon very severe Penal

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 65

Penalties. By the other, she restrained a Sacrilegious sort of People, who under the Specious Pretext of abolishing Superstition, committed several Extravagances to the disadvantage of Honourable Families, by defacing their Epitaphs and Coat Armours, and to the Church, by taking away the Bells, and plucking away the Lead from the Roofs. She likewise converted the *Abby of Westminster* into a Collegiate Church, and repaired and reduced the Money which had been embased in the time of *Henry the Eighth* to the just value.

While that the *Queen* was busied in these Reformations both in Church and State, there broke out a Rebellion in *Ireland*, which was headed by *John-O-Neal*, a Man of great Authority in that Kingdom; but the *Queen*, having sent some Forces thither out of *England*, he was quickly obliged to submit himself to her Mercy.

Yet notwithstanding her Power, and the love of her Subjects at home, her Authority and Credit abroad, and her Success every where, yet the *Queen of Scots*, though her Husband the *French King* was Dead,

fals, that the Pope is said to have designed to have made by this Abbot, were, That he would disanul the Sentence against her Mothers Marriage, as unjust, Confirm the *English* Liturgy by his Authority, and grant the use of the Sacraments unto the *English* under both kinds, upon condition she would joyn her self unto the *Roman Catholick Church*, and acknowledge the *Primacy* of the See of *Rome*, and an offer made of several Thousand Crowns to such persons as should perswade her to it.

In the meantime, notwithstanding that the *French King* had promised to ratifie all that his Ministers should conclude at *Edenborough*, yet he delayed, or rather refused so to do, upon several frivoulous Pretexts.

Now the Affairs of the Kingdom being in a more settled Posture, *Queen Elizabeth*, to promote and keep those of the Church from being corrupted, caused two very seasonable Proclamations to be Published. By the one, she ordered the *Anabaptists* and such like Sects to depart the Realm within Twenty Days, whether her Natural born Subjects or Foreigners, upon very severe Penal

Penalties. By the other, she restrained a Sacrilegious sort of People, who under the Specious Pretext of abolishing Superstition, committed several Extravagances to the disadvantage of Honourable Families, by defacing their Epitaphs and Coat Armours, and to the Church, by taking away the Bells, and plucking away the Lead from the Roofs. She likewise converted the *Abby of Westminster* into a Collegiate Church, and repaired and reduced the Money which had been embased in the time of *Henry the Eighth* to the just value.

While that the *Queen* was busied in these Reformations both in Church and State, there broke out a Rebellion in *Ireland*, which was headed by *John-O-Neal*, a Man of great Authority in that Kingdom; but the *Queen*, having sent some Forces thither out of *England*, he was quickly obliged to submit himself to her Mercy.

Yet notwithstanding her Power, and the love of her Subjects at home, her Authority and Credit abroad, and her Success every where, yet the *Queen of Scots*, though her Husband the *French King* was Dead,

Dead, refused to ratifie the Treaty of *Edenbrough*, maugre all the Sollicitations of the *English* Ambassadours to the *Queen of Scots*, who were then at the Court of *France*, to condole the Death of the late *King*, her Husband.

During these Transactions, the truly Learned and ever Famous *Bishop Jewel*, in a Sermon Preached by him at *St. Paul's Cross*, made this bold and noble Challenge, That if any Learned Man amongst the *Papists*, or all the Learned Men in the World, could bring any one sufficient Proof or Sentence out of any *Catholick* Doctor, or Father, or General Council, or Holy Scripture, or any one Example in the *Primitive Church*, whereby it may clearly and plainly be proved, during the first six Hundred Years, “ 1. That
“ there was at any time any private Mass
“ in the World; 2. Or, that there was any
“ Communion Administred unto the
“ People under one kind; 3. Or that the
“ People had their Common-Prayer in a
“ strange Tongue, that the People under-
“ stood not; 4. Or that the Bishop of
“ *Rome* was then called an Universal Bi-
“ shop, or the head of the Universal
“ Church;

“ Church ; 5. Or that the People were
“ then taught to believe that Christs Bo-
“ dy is Really, Substantially, Corporally,
“ Carnally, or Naturally in the Sacra-
“ ment; 6. Or that his Body is, or may be,
“ in a Thousand places or more at one
“ time ; 7. Or that the Priest did then
“ hold up the Sacrament over his Head ;
“ 8. Or that the People did then fall down
“ and worship it with Godly Honour ;
“ 9. Or that the Sacrament was then, or
“ now ought to be hanged up under a Ca-
“ nopy ; 10. Or that in the Sacrament, af-
“ ter the words of Consecration, there
“ remained only the Accidents and
“ Shews, without the Substance of Bread
“ and Wine, 11. Or that then the Priest
“ divided the Sacrament into three parts,
“ and afterwards received himself all
“ alone. 12. Or that whosoever had said
“ that the Sacrament is a Figure, a Pledge,
“ a Token or Remembrance of Christs
“ Body, had therefore been judged for an
“ Heretick ; 13. Or, that it was lawful
“ then to have Thirty, Twenty, Fifteen,
“ Ten, or Five Masses said in one Day ;
“ 14. Or, that Images were then set up
“ in the Churches, to the intent that the
“ Peo-

“ People might Worship them; 15. Or,
“ that the Lay People were then forbid-
“ den to read the Word of God in their
“ own Tongue; 16. Or, that it was then
“ lawful for the Priest to pronounce the
“ Words of Consecration closely, or in
“ private to himself; 17. Or, that the
“ Priest had then Authority to offer up
“ Christ unto his Father. 18. Or, to
“ Communicate and receive the Sacra-
“ ment for another, as they do; 19. Or,
“ to apply the virtue of Christs Death and
“ Passion to any Man, by the means of
“ the Mass; 20. Or, that it was then
“ thought a sound Doctrine to teach the
“ People, that Mass, *ex opere operato*,
“ (that is, even for that it is said or done) is
“ able to remove any part of our Sin;
“ 21. Or, that any Christian Man cal-
“ led the Sacrament of the Lord, his God;
“ 22. Or, that the People were then
“ taught to believe, that the Body of
“ Christ remaineth in the Sacrament as
“ long as the Accidents of Bread and
“ Wine remain there without Corrup-
“ tion; 23. Or, that a Mouse, or any
“ Worm or Beast, may eat the Body
“ of Christ, for so some of the *Papists*
“ have

“ have said and taught ; 24. Or, that
 “ when Christ said, *Hoc est Corpus Meum*,
 “ the Word *hoc* pointed not the Bread,
 “ but *individuum vagum*, as some of them
 “ say ; 25. Or, that the Accidents, or
 “ Forms, or Shews of the Bread and
 “ Wine, be the Sacraments of Christ’s
 “ Body and Blood, and not rather the
 “ very Bread and Wine it self ; 26. Or,
 “ that the Sacrament is a Sign or Token
 “ of the Body of Christ that lieth hidden
 “ under it ; 27. Or, that Ignorance is
 “ the Mother and cause of true Devo-
 “ tion : Which if they did, he would be
 willing to yield and submit himself to
 whatsoever they should impose. The
Papists, both at home and abroad,
 were extreamly startled at this Chal-
 lenge, that was made in so publick a
 place, and so great an Auditory, and
 none of them durst enter into the Lists
 against him ; but only at a distance let fly
 some small Crackers at him, which va-
 nished immediately into Smoak ; until at
 length, his old Acquaintance and School-
 Fellow, *Doctor Harding*, one of the most
 Learned Divines amongst the *Catholicks*,
 took up the Cudgels against him ; but was
 so

so baffled by the *Bishop*, that the *Papists* themselves acknowledged, that they had not a Champion that could Oppose him.

During these Occurrences, *St. Paul's* Steeple being burnt, and the whole Church having received extraordinary damage, through the negligence of a Plummer, the *Queen* not only contributed very largely her self towards it's Reparation, but likewise took care that a Benevolence should be raised for the Compleating and bringing it to it's former Lustre and Greatness. Which Example and Zeal so encouraged the Clergy, both of the Province of *Canterbury* and *Diocess of London*, that the former contributed the fortieth part of their Benefices, and the later the thirtieth part of the Livings that were liable to the Benevolence, and the twentieth part of those that were not. By which means that Work was so hastned and furthered, that in a short time it was compleated and finished.

In the mean time, great Preparations were making for the opening and holding of the *Council of Trent*, to which the Pope endeavoured to procure, that Divines might

might be sent from *England*. To which end he dispatched to the *Queen* a *Nuncio*; who being come into the *Low Countries*, stayed there in hopes of procuring leave to be admitted into *England*; for, that it was provided by an ancient Statute, that the *Pope's Nuncio* should not come into this Realm, without Leave first obtained. But, the *Queen*, having absolutely refused to admit the *Nuncio*, most of the Princes of Christendom endeavoured to perswade her by their Letters, to refer her self in matters of Religion, to the Oecumenical Council of *Trent*. Whereunto she made Answer, That she was very desirous of an Oecumenical Council; but she would not send Deputies to a Popish Council; that she had nothing to do with the *Bishop of Rome*, whose Authority was expelled *England* by Act of Parliament; and that it did not belong to the Pope, but to the Emperour, to call Councils; nor could, nor would she acknowledge any greater Authority in him, than in any other Bishop.

Much about this time, the *Queen of Scots*, being solicited by the Popish Party,

ty, to return into that Kingdom, and being grown weary of *France*, since the Death of the late King, her Husband, she caused Queen *Elizabeth* to be desired to grant her free passage thither, pretending that she could not ratifie the Treaty of *Edinburgh*, without the Advice of the Nobility of *Scotland*. But Queen *Elizabeth*, suspecting that some dangerous Practises were contriving against *England*; for the preventing them, not only thought fit to deny her her Request, but to send Sir *Thomas Randolph* into *Scotland*, to exhort the Nobility to mutual Amity, and to keep firm to the Promises he had made her; and he found them and the Congregation so well resolved to adhere to her, that she was under no Apprehensions from the *Scottish* Queen, or her Party. However, it was judged safe to intercept her, if possible, in her passage thither; To which end, a Squadron of Men of War was fitted out, though under other Pretexts; yet the Queen of *Scots* her self, by the favour of a great Fog, escaped unperceived by the *English*, and landed safe in *Scotland*, though some of the Ships that attended her in that Voyage,

age, were taken, and brought into *England*. That Queen, being now in *Scotland*, sends an Envoy, with Letters to Queen *Elizabeth*, wherein she expressed a great deal of Love and Kindness to her, as her dearest Friend and Sister, and desired that all true and sincere Friendship and Correspondence might be maintained between them; Queen *Elizabeth*, receiving Letters at the same time, to the same effect, from most of the Nobility of that Kingdom. But this was not the whole Errand of this Envoy, for the Queen of *Scots* did likewise by him demand to be declared Heir Apparent to this Kingdom, as being, she said, the surest way to continue Amity and Friendship between the two Crowns. Whereto the Queen could not be prevailed with to make any other Answer, than that she would do nothing to the Prejudice of her Cousin of *Scotland's* Title, leaving the rest to be considered of at a Personal Conference that was to be held at *York* shortly after; which Interview was however broken off by Popish Contrivances, lest it might be a means towards the creating in the Queen of *Scots* an inclination to the Reformed Religion.

E

And

And now finding, that tho' she had made all the fair offers imaginable to the *Spaniard*, and treated the *Guises* with all possible Kindness and Honour; yet her Ministers at the Courts of *Spain* and *France*, instead of meeting with fair Returns and Civilities, received affronts upon all Occasions; wherefore, though she had found her Treasure all exhausted, yet she began to make all imaginable Warlike preparations, for the security of her self and Subjects. And, amongst other her Provisions for that purpose, having caused a many Pieces of great Ordnance of Iron and Brass to be cast, God favouring all she undertook, caused a most rich Vein of rich and Native Brass to be discovered at the same time; as was likewise the Stone called *Lapis Calaminaris* first found out in *England*, being very necessary for Brass Works. Her Majesty caused likewise Gun-powder to be made here at home, being the first that had been made in *England* the *English* before having been obliged to beg hard, and pay dear for it to Foreigners. She also caused the several Garrisons belonging to the Kingdom to be better strengthened with new Works,
Men,

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 75

Men, and Fortifications. She likewise increased the Pay of the Souldiers, and took Care to provide for those that had been maimed in the Service of the Land. She added to, and provided her Fleet with all manner of Necessaries, making it the best Navy that ever belonged to *Brittain*; insomuch, that all Foreigners did truly term her, *The Restorer of the Glory of Shipping, and the Queen of the North Sea*. She caused all manner of People to furnish themselves with Arms, and to use Martial Discipline and Exercise. She gave all manner of Encouragement to Husbandry and Tillage, by permitting the Transportation of Grain. And by a Proclamation she prohibited the Merchants from supplying the Emperour of *Russia* with Ammunition against the *Polander*; and caused the Officers of her Exchequer to pay duely the Pensions to such Religious Men as had been cast out of Abbeyes. She revoked the Commissions of the Purveyors both for the Garrisons and Fleet; and designed to have done the same with those of her Household. She augmented the Stipends of the Judges: And though she was extream-

ly liberal and bountiful to desert, yet she took Care not to alienate the Domain.

In the mean time, the Civil War broke forth in *France*; the Faction and Family of the *Guises* aiming at that Crown, they were sensible, that they should never compass their Designs, as long as the *Hugonots* were in Being: wherefore, they used all manner of means to extirpate those Protestants; inso-much, that they were forced to take Arms, both in Defence of their Sovereign and themselves. Now Queen *Elizabeth*, well knowing the Practises of the House of *Guise*, to advance the Interests and Pretensions of the Queen of *Scots*, she supplied the Protestants of that Kingdom, with Money, Corn and Ammunition, for the Service of the French King, and for the defending the Protestant Religion, and hindring the Duke-dome of *Normandy* from being possessed by the *Guises*, who might, from thence, with more Ease, have executed their Designs upon *England*. She obliged herself, to aid the Prince of *Conde* and his Associates, who headed the Protestants, with her Forces both by Land and Sea,
for

for the taking in of such Castles, Towns, and Ports, as were possessed by the Faction of the House of *Guise*; the Prince of *Conde*, and his Party, being bound not to come to any Terms of Peace with their Enemies, without the Privy and Approbation of the Queen; and, that for the Security of the Moneys and Forces that her Majesty should supply them with; they should put into her hands, the Town and Port of *New Haven*, or *Havre de Grace*, to be garrisoned by English Souldiers, and commanded by any Person of Quality, her Majesty should authorize. Presently after the Conclusion of this Agreement, she caused a Manifest to be published; in which she declared, how that having preferred the Peace of Christendom before her particular Interests, she had relinquished her Claim to the Town of *Calais* for the term of eight years; when as all other Princes were restored to their lost Estates by that Treaty; that for the same Reasons she had preserved the Scots from being made Vassals to the French, without retaining any part of that Kingdom in her own Possession, after the Service was performed: that with the

E 3

like

like sence of Commiseration, she had taken notice how much the Queen Mother of *France* and the young King were awed and shackled by the *Guisian* Faction; who in their Name, and under the Pretext of their Authority, endeavoured to extirpate the Professors of the Reformed Religion; In pursuance of which Design, those bloody minded Papists had, in less than five Months time, caused above an hundred thousand *French Hugonots* to be massacred and butchered; that with the like Injustice and Violence they treated such of her Majesties Subjects, as traded into the Ports of that Kingdom, causing their Goods and Merchandize to be seized, themselves imprisoned, and barbarously murdered, and for no other Crime, than that they were Protestants; and therefore, in consideration of what's aforesaid, Her Majesty thought her self obliged to endeavour the rescuing the *French* King and his Mother out of the hands of so dangerous a Faction, by aiding such of the *French* Subjects, as preferred the Service of their Sovereign, and the good of their Countrey, before all other respects whatsoever, for prefer-

preserving the Reformed Religion from an Universal Destruction, and the maintaining her own Subjects and Dominions in Peace and Safety.

She not only published this *Manifesto*, to acquaint the whole World with the reasons of her taking up Arms on this Occasion, but she also commanded her Ambassadour to give a more particular Account of it to the King of *Spain*, whom she looked upon as the Principal Patron of the *Guisian* League. She likewise caused her Ministers and Agents with the Princes of *Germany* to solicit them to aid and assist their Brother Protestants. And then she her self fell to supplying the *Hugonots* with all things necessary to a War, sending them Ships, Arms, and Men, both for the scowring the Seas, and securing the Land. The Forces she sent amounting to 6000 Men, under the Command of the Lord *Ambrose Dudley*, the Eldest Son then living of the late Duke of *Northumberland*.

The Papists, apprehending that the Queen by these Courses would lay the axe to the Root of their Religion, laid a Conspiracy against her Life, for which the

Countess of *Lenox*, Grand daughter to *Henry the Seventh*, by his eldest daughter *Margaret Queen of Scotland*, was confined with the Earl her Husband to her House: and *Arthur Pole*, Grand-child of *Margaret Countess of Salisbury*, by *Geofry* her third Son, the younger Brother unto *Reginald Pole*, the late *Cardinal Legate*, was Apprehended and Arraigned, as also his Brother in Law *Geofry Fortescue*, and were condemned to die, but confessing the Conspiracy and being of the Blood Royal, they were reprieved by the *Queen*. The Lady *Katherine Grey*, Daughter to the Duke of *Suffolk*, and Grand Daughter to another Sister of *King Henry the Eighth*, was sent to the Tower, with her Husband the Earl of *Hertford*, for marrying without the Queens Consent, and were detained there several Years, and their Marriage declared by the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, to be an undue and unlawful Carnal Copulation with her, and that for such their Excesss, both he and she to be punished. About the same time was Published an Elegant and Acute Discourse, called, *The Apology of the Church of England*, written Originally in Latin, by the truly Learned

Bishop

Bishop Jewel, and Translated immediately into English, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, French, and Greek, and was highly approved of by all Pious, Learned, and Judicious Men.

Now the Practices of the *Papists*, and the danger the *Queen* and State were in, by their means obliged the *Queen* to call a *Parliament*, which being Assembled at *Westminster*, the first Act that passed was, for assurance of the *Queens* Royal Power over all *Estates* and *Subjects* within our *Dominions*: And Enacted, that the Oath of Supremacy should be Administred unto all Persons, for the better discovery of such as were Popishly affected; several of that Party having lately busy'd themselves by inquiring into the length and shortness of her *Majesties* Life, by Conjurations and other Diabolical Arts, and thereupon had caused some dark and doubtful Prophecies to be spread abroad; for which reason there passed two other Statutes for suppressing the like dangerous Practices, by which her *Majesties* Person might be endangered, the People stirred up to Rebellion, or the Peace disturbed. By which, and other Acts for the strengthening of the

E. 5. Navy,

Navy, and the continual breeding of a Seminary of expert Mariners, the *Queen* was so well provided and secured against the Machinations and Conspiracies of the *Pope* and his Adherents, as to lie under no apprehensions of their bloody rage and malice.

During this Session of Parliament, it was declared by the Bishops and Clergy, then Assembled in their Convocation, *To be a thing plainly repugnant to the Word of God, and the Custom of the Primitive Church, to have publick Prayer in the Church, or to Administer the Sacraments in a Tongue not understood by the People.* To confirm which Declaration, it was Enacted. *That the Bishops of Hereford, St. Davids, Bangor, Llandaff, and St. Asaph, should take care amongst them for Translating the whole Bible, with the Common Prayer Book, into the Welch, or Brittish Tongue, on pain of forfeiting Forty Pound apiece in default thereof. And to encourage them thereunto, it was ordered, that one Book of either sort being so Translated and Imprinted, should be provided and brought to every Cathedral or Parish Church, as also for all Parish Churches, and Chappels of ease, where the*
said

said Tongue is commonly used, the Minister to pay one half the Price, and the Parishioners the other. Care was likewise taken for the Translating the Book of *Homilies*, being looked upon as a necessary part of the publick Liturgy, by reason of the Rubrick at the end of the *Nicene Creed*. This Parliament likewise congratulated her Majesty for the happiness of the Times, for Religion Reformed, Peace restored, *England* with *Scotland* freed from the Foreign Enemy, Money refined, the Navy strengthened, Warlike Ammunition provided both for Sea and Land, and for the Laudable Enterprize in *France*, for the securing of *England*, and of the young *French King*, and the recovering of *Calice*, they granted the Clergy one Subsidy and the Laity another, with two Fifteens and Tenths.

During these Occurrences at home, the Prince of *Conde* was intercepted, and taken Prisoner in that memorable Battel of *Dreux*, as was likewise Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, who shortly after paying his Ransome, was set at Liberty. But the *Admiral Chastillon*, Commanding both the *English* and *French* Forces, had beetter Success, by
ca-

taking in of *Caen* and other considerable Places: which so startled those of the *Guisian* Faction, that they agreed unto an Edict of Pacification, by which the *French Princes* were restored to their Kings favour, *Conde* lured with hopes of the Lieutenancy General of *France*, and a Marriage with the *Queen of Scots*, the *Hugonots* allowed the free exercise of their Religion, and all things settled for the present to their full satisfaction. And having thus agreed among themselves, and treacherously abandoned the *English*, they join their Forces, and contrive how to drive them out of *New-haven* in case they would not evacuate it upon demand. Now sometime before this agreement, the Hostages for *Calice* endeavoured to make their escape, with *Ribald*, a Famous Pilot, who had been sent secretly into *England* for that purpose, but were discovered, and seized just as they were ready to take shipping. The *Queen* having secret notice of the *French* designs upon *New-haven*, offered to exchange it for *Calice*. Which being refused, War was Proclaimed on both sides. And such an extraordinary great Fleet of the *English* scoured

scoured the Seas, as not only shut up the *French* in their Havens, but the *Spaniards* likewise; and their Pyracies upon them being very great, the Queen caused her Ambassadour to make Excuses at the Court of *Spain*, and restrained them by Proclamation.

In the mean time, *New-haven* being close Besieged, and hard pressed by the *French*, and the Pestilence raging horribly in the Town, the *English* were forced to capitulate, and render up that Place, hoping that by leaving it they should escape the Plague; but instead thereof, they brought it with them into *England*, where it sorely afflicted the whole Kingdom, and especially the City of *London*, where there dyed of it Twenty one Thousand one Hundred and thirty Persons.

The Fathers at *Trent* were very much displeased with *Queen Elizabeth*, both for assisting the *French Hugonots* against their King, and passing the Statute for Punishing all those who countenanced and maintained the Popes Authority within her Dominions.
Which

which so incensed the Pope, that he sent a Commission to those Fathers, to proceed to an Excommunication of the Queen of England. But the Emperour, being, by his Ministers, fed with hopes of a Marriage betwixt the Queen and his Son the Arch-Duke *Charles*; he, by Letters to the Pope and his Legates, dissuaded them from proceeding to such Extremities, and caused the Pope to revoke the Commission he had sent to his Legates in *Trent*. Shortly after which, that Council broke up; but were so far from having re-united the Church, that on the contrary, the Breach was become greater, and the Discords irreconcilable.

In the mean time, the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, fearing, without any Reason, a Match between Queen *Elizabeth* and *Charles* of *Austria*; to divert it, proposeth the said *Charles* for a Husband to his Neece, the Queen of *Scots*; who, imparting this Business to Queen *Elizabeth*, she advised her to marry, but not the *Arch-Duke*; and recommended to her, for a Husband, *Robert Dudley*, and promised her, That if she would marry him, She should, by Authority of Parliament, be
declared.

declared her Sister, or Daughter, and Heir of England, in case she should dye without Issue. But, as soon as the Queen Mother and her Uncles in France had notice hereof, they dissuaded her from it; promising, if she would reject it, and persist in the French Amity, they would pay her her Dowry Money: and lured the Scots with hopes of confirming their ancient Liberties, and granting them new ones. And though the Queen of Scots took all imaginable Care to gain the Love of her Subjects, and keep them at Peace, yet they insulted her frequently; nor was she able to suppress the Commotions.

The Spaniard now grew daily more enraged against the English; for that his Ambassador here had been confined to his House, and subjected to Examinations and publick Reprehensions, for that the English Privateers had invested the French upon the Coast of Spain, and intended to set forth a Voyage to the West Indies. And the King of Spain manifested his Displeasure, by causing Proclamation to be made in Antwerp, and other places, though under Pretext of the Pesti-

Pestilence being in *England*, that no *English* Ship, with *Cloaths*, should come in to any part of the *Low Countries*; causing the Goods of *English* men to be confiscated upon very light Causes: and, by new Edicts, certain Merchandise were forbidden to be transported, the Passage through the *Low Country* Provinces with *Horses*, *Salt Peter*, and *Gunpowder*, out of *Germany* and *Italy*, was forbidden. Whereupon, and at the earnest Suit of the Merchant-Adventurers, the Queen prohibited the Transporting of *Wool* unwrought; and the Mart or Staple of *Cloaths*, or *English* Merchandizes, was removed to *Emden*, upon the River *Ems* in *Friesland*.

The Apprehension that these and other Circumstances gave the Queen of the Councils of *Spain*, made her the more willingly hearken to a Peace with *France*, which was concluded upon these Terms, which were as advantageous as the Juncture would afford. "That
 "neither Party should invade the
 "other. The one shall not aid any that
 "invade the other. Private Mens Facts
 "shall

“ shall bind themselves only. Commerce
“ shall be free. Traytors and Rebels
“ shall not be received. Letters of
“ Reprisal shall not be granted. Inju-
“ ries shall be buried in Oblivion. Re-
“ servation of Rights and Titles, also,
“ Actions, Demands, and Claims,
“ which they have, or pretend to have
“ one against the other respectively,
“ shall remain to them safe and whole;
“ and in like manner, Defences and
“ Exceptions shall be reserved. A cer-
“ tain Sum of Money shall be re-
“ paid to *Queen Elizabeth*, at times
“ prefixed. Upon the Payment of six
“ hundred and twenty thousand Crowns
“ the Hostages shall be delivered
“ out of *England*; and *Throckmor-*
“ *ton* shall return free into his Coun-
“ try, after Confirmation of the League.
Which Treaty being ratified on
both sides, the French King was
invested with the Order of the Gar-
ter.

Being now at Peace with *France*, and
in fair-seeming Terms with the King
of *Spain*, she resolved to take the Di-
version of a Progress; in the Course
of.

of which she made a visit to *Cambridge*, where she was received with all the Respect, Ceremony and Acclamation imaginable, and to her own, as well as their extraordinary satisfaction; and the like Honour she did to *Oxford*, being attended with the same Circumstances.

Don Alvarze a Quadra, Bishop of *Aquila*, and *Spanish* Ambassadour here, a Man zealously addicted to Popery, had fed the *Papists* here with hopes of having the *Romish* Superstitions again restored in *England*, and had been a *Grand* Promoter of the Distrusts and Dissatisfactions that were then brooding between the two Crowns; being dead, he was succeeded by *Don Diego Gusman de Sylva*, who being a wise Man, and sensible how damageable the Courses his Predecessors had taken, were to both Parties, he endeavoured to heal up the Breaches, and by his mediation procured the Commerce to be restored, and all that had been Decreed and Proclaimed on both sides to be suspended.

The most remarkable Action which attended the Queen's return from *Cambridge*, was, the preferring Sir *Robert Dudley* to the
Titles

Titles of Lord *Denbigh* and Earl of *Leicester*; she having before made him *Knight* of the *Garter*, Master of the Horse, and Lord Chancellour of the *University* of *Oxford*; and these Honours were conferred upon him for the better qualifying him to be Husband to the *Queen of Scots*. And now *Leicester*, for the better screwing himself into that *Queens* favour, immediately accused to *Queen Elizabeth* the Lord *Keeper Bacon*, who was looked upon as an Enemy to the *Queen of Scots*, and an Opposer of her Title to the *Succeſſion*.

In the meantime, the *Queen of Scots*, knowing her Title to be disputed in *England*, and being grown jealous of the Practices of the Earl of *Murray*, her Bastard Brother, and others at home, she thought it her interest to recall the Earl of *Lenox* to his Native Countrey, from whence he had been driven in the time of *King Henry*; by whose great Power and Influence she hoped to ballance the Authority of the *Mutineers*. This Lord, being of Royal Extraction, *King Henry* to engage him the more in his Interests, had given him in Marriage the

the Lady Margaret Douglas Daughter of Queen Margaret his Eldest Sister, by Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus, her second Husband; of which Marriage amongst others, was the Lord Darnly. Now Lenox, being returned into Scotland, after twenty Years Abode in England, he sends for the Lord Darnley to that Court. Where, being arrived, and being a Person Graceful, Lovely, and of a Gentile Carriage, and not yet full Twenty Years old; he quickly insinuated himself into that Queens Affections. She fancied she had now met with a Man who was pleasing to her Heart, and conducive to her Interests, for that both their Pretensions being joyned together, her Title to the Crown of England would be the better secured.

Now Queen Elizabeth, having got some notice of this Design of the Scottish Queen, she advised her to think of some other Match, saying, that this would have so incensed the Parliament, that she was forced to Prorogue them, least they should have acted something against her Title to the Succession. Wherefore, she again recommended unto her, the Earl of Leicester

Leicester, for a Husband; to which purpose, she sent Commissioners to *Berwick*, to treat with those of the Queen of *Scots*, about a Match. But this Queen had given such Instructions to her Deputies, they maintained, That it did not stand with the Dignity of their Queen, to enter into such Measures, after having refused the Offers of several great Princes of Christendom. Wherefore, they broke up, without coming to any Conclusion; And, the Queen being intent upon her Marriage with the Lord *Darnly*, it was at length consummated: And of this Marriage was born *James* the Sixth, in the Palace of *Edenborough*, on the 19 of *July*, in the Year 1566, Solemnly crowned King of the *Scots*, on the same day of the Month, in the Year 1567, and joyfully received to the Crown of *England*, on the 14 of *March*, in the Year 1602.

But, not only the *English*, but the *Scots* themselves, being displeased with this Match, the *Scots* raised some Comotions, with design to have prevented it; but, being over-powered, were forced to take Refuge in *England*; where, by Connivance, they were allowed a safe Retreat.

During

During these Transactions, the great Renown and Glory of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, having invited *Corcille*, Sister to the King of *Sweden*, and Wife to *Christopher* Marquess of *Baden*, to come, tho' big with Child, from the farthest Places of the North, to see the Lustre of her Court, and observe the Wisdom of her Government ; after a tedious Voyage by Sea and Land, she at length arrived at *Dover*, where she was received with all possible Magnificence and Respect, and entertained by the Queen all the while she stayed here, with all the Tenderneſs, Affection, and Splendour imaginable. Within a few days after her Arrival, she fell in Labour, and was delivered of a Son, whom the Queen christned in her own Person, by the Name of *Edwardus Fortunatus* ; *Edward*, in Memory of her dearly beloved Brother ; and *Fortunatus*, in regard of his being born after a painful Journey. Having remained here, they were dismiss'd with many rich Presents, and an Annual Pension from the Queen. During their Entertainments here, a French Ambassador came hither to be installed Knight of the *Garter*, in
the

the Place and Person of that King; and, to present the Order of *St. Michael*, the principal Order of *France*, to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Earl of *Leicester*; which were performed with the Ceremonies, State and Pomp, usual on such occasions.

In the mean time, *Queen Elizabeth* was again solicited to Marry, by those who were fearful that the *Protestant Religion* in this Kingdom might be extirpated by the Pretensions and authority of the *Queen of Scots*, should she come to the Crown; and amongst other offers, the *Emperour Maximilian* did very seasonably renew the Proposals of a Match between her Majesty and his Brother *Charles*. About the same time, there arose great Dissentions at Court between the *Earls of Sussex* and *Leicester*, the former favouring this Marriage, and the other opposing, in regard of his own hopes and pretensions, but were at length, at least seemingly reconciled by the *Queen*.

About the same time came likewise into *England*, *Donald Mac Carty More*, a Lord of great Authority and large Territories in *Ireland*, which were confirmed to him, and

and his Heirs Males by the Queen ; who likewise conferred new Honours both upon him and his Son, by making the Father Earl of *Clenearn*, and the Son Baron of *Valentia*, and so engaged them by Gifts and Presents, that they procured great Opposers of the Innovations designed by *Desmond*. Now Sir *Nicholas Arnold* being called from the Government of *Ireland*, Sir *Henry Sidney* was sent in his stead, as Justice of that Kingdom : The *English* Vicegerents there being at first so termed, and since Deputies or Lieutenants, according to the pleasure of the *Prince*. *Sidney*, at his Arrival finding great confusion, through the Discord of the *Earles of Ormond* and *Desmond* ; the *Queen*, to prevent any further mischief through their Dissensions, thought fit to send for the latter into *England*.

And now the Parliament being met, they again move the *Queen* either to marry or declare her Successour, which her Majesty looking upon as an Imposition, she checked both Houses for what had passed in them upon this occasion ; and though they had offered far greater Sums than were usual, upon Condition she would nomi-

nominate a Successour, yet she flatly refused that extraordinary offer, remitting the fourth payment of the Subsidy, saying, that Money in her Subjects Coffers was as well as in her own. Nevertheless, she favoured very much the Queen of Scots Title, and punished those who called it in question.

Shortly after these Occurrences, the Queen of Scotland falling into a languishing Condition, she recommended the Prince, her Son, to the Protection of Queen Elizabeth; but before that happened, her Affection for the King her Husband being much cooled and abated, and this Unkindness in her being much fomented by one David Rizie an Italian, first a Musician, and afterwards French Secretary to the Queen. The King, her Husband, through the instigations of several Lords, resolved to dispatch a man, who had taken upon him more than became him; which, having accordingly performed, it was not long before the King himself was assassinated by Murray's Contrivances, though some Historians have laid that Regicide to the Queen his Wife's Charge.

F

After

After this detestable Action, they persuaded the Queen to accept of the Earl of *Bothwell*, one of the Conspirators, for a Husband, being a Person renowned for his Courage; and therefore the better able to assist her against so many Enemies as she was represented to have: but, being accused of that horrid Parricide, he was brought to the Bar, and acquitted by Law. Whereupon, having new Honours conferred upon him, the Queen accepted him for a Husband; which bred a Suspicion in several People, That the Queen was privy to the Murder. Which Umbrage being promoted by the Male-contentments, they took Arms, caused *Bothwell* to fly; though, as some say, privy to their Designs: and, having seized on the Queen, they put her into Prison; which, Queen *Elizabeth* having notice of, and detesting the Insolency of those People, she sent Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton* into *Scotland*, to expostulate the matter with the Confederates, and procure her Restauration to her former Freedom and Authority. Yet, though this Ambassadour used all imaginable Arguments, in Vindication of that Queen,
yet,

yet, he found that People so strangely exasperated against her, that instead of complying with his Demands, they put the Queen under a stricter Confinement; insomuch, that at last, to make her freely resign the Government of the Kingdom, they menaced to call her in question for Tyranny, the King's Murder, and incontinent Living; insomuch, that at length they compelled her to set her hand to three Instruments: In the first whereof, she resigned her Kingdom to her young Son, at that time, scarce thirteen Months old; In the second, she constituted *Murray* Vice-Roy, during the Minority of her Son; and, in the third, she named, in case that *Murray* should refuse that Office, several of the principal Noble-men of the Kingdom.

Within a few days after this Resignation, *James* the Sixth, her Son, was crowned King; the famous *John Knox* preaching the Coronation Sermon. Now, *Murray* being declared Regent, he advised the Queen not to disturb the Peace of the Kingdom, by endeavouring her Liberty, by Instigating the Queen of

England, or the *French King*, to a War with *Scotland*, or by thinking any more of *Bothwell's Love*, or meditating Revenge upon his Adversaries. As soon as *Murray* was confirmed in the Regency, he put to death some of *Bothwell's Servants*, who protested at their Execution, that *Murray* and *Morton* were the Contrivers of the Kings Death.

But, while that the *Queen of England* and the *French King* were, in vain, soliciting the Liberty of the *Queen of Scots*, eight years being now expired since the Treaty of *Cambray*, Ministers were sent into *France*, to demand the re-delivery of *Calice*, with the Appurtenances; but this Business being delayed, and prorogued by the *French* from time to time, at length the thoughts of it were wholly laid aside, through the Civil War that then broke out in *France*.

In the mean time, the Earl of *Suffex*, being sent Ambassador to the Emperour, to treat of the Marriage that had been proposed by his Imperial Majesty, in favour of the Arch Duke his Brother: which Commission he the more willingly accepted of, in that it might be a means for the destroying

stroying the Earl of *Leicester's* Pretensions. But he met with several Difficulties in this Negotiation, both as to Religion, the Arch Duke's Maintenance, the Title of King, and the Succession. As for the Title; the Arch Duke *Charles* should enjoy the Name and Title of King of *England*: Concerning the Succession, He could not by the Laws of *England* succeed, for that would have been prejudicial to their Children; of whom it was agreed however, that he should have the Guardianship: and all other things as fully granted, as they had been to *Philip* of *Spain* when he married to *Queen Mary*. As touching his Maintenance, he would at his own charge maintain the Train he should bring and keep about him; the Queen would bountifully supply the rest, according to his Royal Dignity; nay, and that other also, if he would require it. But the main obstacle was, concerning Religion; the Emperour and Arch Duke requiring a publick Church for the celebrating Divine Service, after the *Romish* manner; which not being granted, nor the Expedient allowed of that was devised by the Emperour, that

he might have some private place in the Court granted him for Divine Service; upon condition, that no *English* man should be admitted thereunto: That he himself should forbear, in case of any Disorders in point of Religion: That neither he, nor any of his, should speak against the Religion of the Church of *England*: and moreover, That he himself should be present with the Queen at Divine Service, to be celebrated after the manner of the Church of *England*. Yet, notwithstanding these plausible Offers, the Queen, after mature Deliberation, made Answer, That should she consent hereunto, she should offend her Conscience, and openly break the publick Laws of the Realm, which could not be done, without endangering both her Dignity and Safety; but however, invited the Arch Duke *Charles* to come into *England*; promising, That he should not repent of his Journey. Whereupon, the Emperour dismissed *Suffex* with great Honour; and thus those Proposals fell to nothing by degrees, though all mutual good Offices continued to pass between the Queen and the Emperour, who per-

persevered in thwarting all the Designs of the Pope against her Majesty; and not long after, the Arch Duke *Charles* took to Wife, a Daughter of the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Much about the same time, came Ambassadors to the Queen, from the Emperour of *Russia* and *Muscovia*, bringing very rich Presents to her Majesty, that Emperour having granted very great Priviledges to the English, who had, not long before, discovered a Passage by Sea, into his Countrey; and of whom, a Company was formed for Commerce into those parts. With those Ambassadors, returned into *England*, *Anthony Jenkinson*, being the first of all the English, who sailed upon the *Caspian* Sea: By him, the *Czar* made Proposals of an Offensive and Defensive League with the *Queen*; which her Majesty made slight of, not being willing to enter into farther League with a Prince, who had created an Aversion to him in his Subjects, through his Tyranny and Arbitrary Practises.

Now, Let us pass over into *Ireland*, where we shall find *Shan O Neal* so puffed

up with some Victories he had gained in the *Queen's* Service, that he fell to committing such Extravagances, that the *English* could not forbear checking him; which his haughty Spirit not being able to brook, he again breaks out into Rebellion; but, having received several Losses, and being defeated by the *English*, he designed to have craved Pardon, and submitted himself to the Lord Deputy. But, being dissuaded by some of his Crew, from so doing, he was advised to try the Amity of the *Hebridians*, by whom, he and his were slain, after a seeming kind Reception. After his Death, some Com-motions were raised in other parts of *Ireland*, through the Dissentions of the Earls of *Ormond* and *Desmond*, which were still-ed, by seizing on the latter, and sending him into *England*.

In *Scotland*, that *Queen* having made her Escape out of Prison, and called together a great Assembly of the Nobility, there was drawn up a *Sentence Declaratory*, That the Grant extorted from the *Queen* in Prison, through Fear, was actually null from the very Beginning. Where-upon, such numbers of People flocked
to

Releiving the poore Protestants in France.



The Queen Courtted by Severall Prinsefs



The Pope's Bull set on y^e Pallace gate & he hang'd y^e did it.



to her, that in three days time, she had got together an Army of six thousand men, but her Souldiers being raw and unmartialized men, were easily defeated by *Murray*: whereupon, she first writes, then fled into *England*, in hopes of the *Queens* Aid and Protection. Being arrived at *Hirkinton* in *Cumberland*, she again writeth to *Queen Elizabeth*, imploring her Assistance and Favour. *Queen Elizabeth* returneth her an Answer by Sir *Francis Knowls*, with Promises of Defence and Succour, according to the Equity of her Cause; but however, denyeth her Access to her Person; and having referred her Case to the Privy Council, they, after mature Deliberation, did unanimously conclude, That she was to be detained, as one taken by the Right of War, and not to be dismissed till she had made Satisfaction for assuming the Title of *England*, and for the Death of *Darnley*, her Husband, who was one of the *Queens* Subjects born: which being accordingly performed, she summoned *Murray*, Regent of *Scotland*, to appear or send Deputies to *York*, to answer to the Complaints that the *Queen* of *Scots* made against him and his Confe-

derates: Which he accordingly obeyed, coming thither attended with seven more of his Intimate Friends, as Delegates for the *Infant King*: Commissioners were appointed, and went thither from *Queen Elizabeth*, to hear and examine the Cause, there appearing in like manner Delegates in behalf of the *Queen of Scots*; who, after some hot Speeches, entred this Protestation, That although it pleased the *Queen of Scots* to have the Cause between her and her Disloyal Subjects debated before the *English*; yet, she being a free *Princess*, and Obnoxious to no Earthly *Prince* whatsoever, did not thereby yield her self subject to the Jurisdiction and Command of any Person. On the contrary, the *English* protested, that they did in no wise admit of that Protestation, in prejudice to the Right which the *Kings of England* have anciently challenged as Superiour Lords of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. After some hot Debates had passed between the several Parties, *Queen Elizabeth* thought fit to add some new Commissioners to her former; against some of whom the *Queen of Scots* took Exception, and was unwilling to allow of them, unless
the

the *French* and *Spanish* Ambassadors might be joyned with them, and she herself admitted to defend her Innocency before the *Queen*, and that *Murray* might be detained and brought to Tryal, whom she accused of the *Lord Darnley's* Death. But after long debate upon this business; they broke up without coming to any Conclusion, and *Murray*, just before his return into *Scotland*, slyly proposed to the *Duke of Norfolk*, a Marriage with the *Queen of Scots*, and had likewise privily given hopes to the *Queen* of being restored to her Kingdom. And at the same time, to raise an Aversion in *Queen Elizabeth* against the *Queen of Scots*, he gave out, that this *Queen* had conveyed her Title to *England*, to the *Duke of Anjou*, and that this Act of hers had been confirmed at *Rome*.

About this time the *Papists* began their usual Practices against the State, and the *Queens* Life; one *Ridolph* an *Italian* being employed by the *Pope* to that end, and to raise Commotions, and to endeavour to procure the escape of the *Queen of Scots*: whereupon, that *Queen* was removed more inward into the Country, and committed
to

to the Custody of the *Earl of Shrewsbury*. The *Duke of Norfolk* grew likewise suspected, for though he had rejected, as dangerous, the offer of a Match with the *Queen of Scots*, yet he had since that time made several Paces, as seemed to tend towards the freeing her out of Prison.

In the mean time, the *Duke of Anjou* was recommended for a Husband to *Queen Elizabeth*, by the *Queen Mother of France*. And the *English Ambassadour* at the Court of *Spain* was uncivilly used, for having spoken irreverently of the *Pope*, and *Sir John Hawkins*, being with some Ships in *America* for Commerce, he was set upon by the *Spaniards*, contrary to Capitulations and Treaties, many of his Men being slain by them, and his Goods pillaged, which so exasperated the *English* here at home, that they demanded a War against the *Spaniard*.

In the mean time, the Protestants lying under heavy Persecutions in *France*, *Queen Elizabeth* took them into her Protection, supplied them with Money and Ammunition, and received, with all manner of kindness, those that fled hither,

notwithstanding they had basely abandoned her at *New-haven*.

And now the War began to flame forth in the Low Countries. For the Duke of *Alva*, a Man of the highest Arbitrary and Tyrannical Principles, being sent Governour thither by the Court of *Spain*, and being an Enemy of their Nations, he trampled under Foot all their Privileges, introduced the Inquisition, and endeavoured by all manner of Cruelties to extirpate the *Protestant Religion* in all Places of his Government; insomuch, that the People being no longer able to support his Tyranny, began to be Tumultuous, which, though quieted for a while, burst out at length into a long and dangerous War. At that time vast Sums of Money being sent in some *Spanisk* Ships by *Italian* Merchants, to be employed in Bank in the Low Countries, for the ruine of the *Protestants* there, and being forced by *French* Men of War, to take refuge in *England*; the *Queen* at first ordered, that the *Spaniards* should be kindly used, and be defended against the *French*; and the Money being brought on Land for the better security, and the *Queen* having notice.

tice to what ill Purposes it was designed, and that it did not belong to the *Spaniard* himself, she was advised by the Privy Council, to borrow it of the Merchants; some of the Owners themselves being affraid the *Duke of Alva* would seize upon it: Yet she religiously promised to restore it, if it was made out that it was the *Spaniards* own Money. Whereupon, the Impetuous *Duke of Alva* immediately caused all Goods to be seized that belonged to the *English* in the Low Countries, and kept the *Englishmen* Prisoners. And the *Queen* caused the same to be done with the *Dutch* Merchants here in *England*; which being of far greater value than those of the *English*, the *Spaniard* had reason to repent of these and other Courses, that brought upon him an Unfortunate and Bloody War.

Upon the Detention of this Money, several Peers of the Realm accused Sir *William Cecil* of sending Money into *France*, but the *Queen* finding that all this proceeded from their envying his being so much in her favour, she checked them, and protected him.

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. III

In the mean time, the *Duke of Alva* sent a Person to demand the Money, but after some stay, returned with a denial; hereupon that *Duke* prohibited all Commerce with the *English*, and appointed Searchers to hinder any thing from being imported or exported out of the Low Countries by them; amongst whom, was one *Doctor Story*, an *English* Fugitive, and a Person who had used several means against the Queens Life, and suggested to the *Spaniard* an Invasion of *England*.

Hereupon, the *Duke of Alva* gave order, that none but Men of War should put to Sea out of the Low Countries, and that they should seize on the *English*, wheresoever they met with them. And the *Spaniard* used several other Practices for the raising a Rebellion in *England* and *Ireland*, but all to no purpose. The *English* hereupon remove their Staple to *Hamburgh*, and so plyed the *Spaniard* with Privateers, that the Queen thought fit to restrain them by Proclamation.

Now though such as envyed the Prosperity of *England* used all manner of

of Contrivances to disturb it; and amongst others, endeavoured to put a stop to that part of our Trade as then flourished in *Russia*, by sowing Dissension between the *English* and the *Russians*, and amongst the *English* themselves; yet they were in that Favour with that Emperour, out of the respect he bare to *Queen Elizabeth*, that he granted them freedom from all Customes in his Countrey, allowed them liberty to trade all over his Empire, and through it to *Astracan*, and so by the *Caspian Sea* into *Persia*. And though that Emperour was somewhat disgusted at some Refusals and Sights of the Queen, yet he ever continued to use the *English* with all possible Humanity and Kindness.

In the mean time, *Murray*, having clap'd up in Prison the principal Favourers of the Queen of *Scots* Party, it caused several Rumours to be spread abroad to his disadvantage; which *Queen Elizabeth* having dispersed by a Publick Writing, she taking Pity of the Queen of *Scots* condition, solicited her Restauration to her Crown and Dignity.

nity. But while she was making these Paces in her favour, she found that that *Queen* did underhand Cabal against her, and was contracting a Marriage with the Duke of *Norfolk*, without her Privy and Consent; whereupon that Duke was committed to the Tower, and the Bishop of *Rosse* and *Ridol*, by the *Florentine* to Sir *Francis Walsingham's* Custody.

About which time, the Earls of *Northumberland*, *Westmerland*, and others, made an Insurrection in the North, being instigated thereunto by one *Morton*, a Popish Priest, who was sent by the Pope to pronounce *Queen Elizabeth* an Heretick. But after these Rebels had by their Declarations invited all the Catholicks to come in to their Assistance, and committed several Extravagancies at *Durham*, by tearing to pieces all the Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books in the English Tongue, that they could find in the Churches there; and after twelve dayes Rebellion, finding their Army to be but six hundred Horse, and four thousand Foot strong, and hearing that the Queens
For-

Forces were marching against them in two Bodies, the one of seven, and the other of twelve thousand; and being proclaimed Traytors, the two Earls, finding themselves unable to make head against such great Forces, they fled with a small Company into *Scotland*; from whence, the Earl of *Westmerland* made his Escape into the Low Countries, where he lived, though poorly, to a great Age. But *Northumberland* was betrayed by his Party, to *Murray*. The Heads of the Rebels being convicted of High Treason, were proscribed, and several of them executed: Presently after which, there broke forth a new Rebellion in *Cumberland*, the number of the Rebels amounting to three thousand Men; but, were fought, routed, and dispersed, by the Baron of *Hunsdon*. There was likewise a Rebellion in *Ireland*, but was quickly extinguished through the Queens prudent Conduct, and the Orders she sent to the Deputy of that Kingdom. But notwithstanding these Commotions both in *England* and *Ireland*, she failed not to assist the *French* Protestants, with Men, Money and Ammunition. But, as the Queen assisted the
French

French, the *French* King, out of Revenge, designed to have done the same to the *Scots*, had he not been prevented by Death.

During these Occurrences, *Murray*, Regent of *Scotland*, when he had settled all things to his Desire, and thought himself secure against all Attempts, he was shot by one *Hamilton* in the Belly, as he was riding along the Streets in *Litchquo*; of which Wound, he immediately dyed, the Assassinate making his Escape into *France*. Presently after his Death, the *Scots* that were devoted to their Queen, being joyned with the English Fugitives and Rebels, made some Incursions into *England*; but, Forces being sent against them under the Earl of *Suffex* and the Lord *Hunsdon*, they were defeated, and the Borders of that Kingdom severely punished for their Folly. After which Performances, the English assisted their Friends in *Scotland*, and by so doing, removed from the King, the *Hamiltons*, and the rest who stood for the deposed Queen. Whereupon, the Lords of that Kingdom met together about choosing a new Regent, and demanded
Queen

Queen *Elizabeth's* Advice in the Business; but she replied, That she would not be concerned in it, lest if any thing should be done to the prejudice of the Queen of *Scots*, she might be suspected for it: whereupon they created the Earl of *Lenox* Regent; which was the more pleasing to Queen *Elizabeth*, as hoping he would have a particular care of the young King, being his Grand-child, and live in good Intelligence with the English, by Favours and Benefits he had received during his abode among them, and be at her Devotion, because she had his Wife in her Power.

Whilst Queen *Elizabeth* was thus assisting the Queen's Party in *Scotland*, the Duke of *Castle-Herault*, the Earls of *Huntley* and *Argyle*, the Queen of *Scots* Lieutenants, send an Envoy to the Duke of *Alva*, to demand his Assistance and Offices, in favour of their Queen; which he readily granted, promising to do all that lay in his Power to satisfy their Request; and thereupon sent them Arms, Powder, Cannon and Money. In the mean time, the *French* and *Spanish* Ambassadors request Queen
Eli.

Elizabeth, in the name of their Masters, to set the *Queen of Scots* at Liberty; to all which Importunities, *Queen Elizabeth* returned Answer, That as she would do all that lay in her Power to reconcile the *Queen of Scots* and her Subjects, so she thought it was but Justice in her to provide for her own, and her Subjects Safety. And now the Pope, seeing that these Princes could not procure that *Queens* Liberty, he caused one *Felton* to fasten up in the Night-time his *Bull Declaratory*, upon the Bishop of *London's* Palace; wherein, he absolved all *Queen Elizabeth's* Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance, or any other Duty; and all who obey her, accursed with *Anathema*. Whereupon, *Felton* being taken, and confessing, and justifying the Fact, he was condemned, and executed accordingly, near the Place where he had fixed up the Bull.

About this time, were some Commotions, and Suspicions of more; amongst the rest, a Conspiracy of some *Norfolk* Gentlemen, to set the Duke of that Name at liberty; but soon defeated, and some of them executed.

The

The *Duke of Norfolk* was delivered out of the Tower the same day that *Felton* was Executed, having Confessed, and asked forgiveness of his Crime, with a promise under his hand, never to think of Marrying the Queen of *Scots*, nor to do any thing more against the Queens Authority.

Shortly after which, broke out a new Conspiracy in *Darbyshire*, whereof the principal Ringleaders were two of the *Stanleys*, being the younger Sons of the Earl of *Darby*; their Design was to have freed the Queen of *Scots* out of Prison: But the Plot being revealed by one of the Conspiracy, the Heads of it were taken, and put into Prison.

Hereupon followed an Expedition into *Scotland*, under the Earl of *Suffex* and the Lord *Scroop*, who forced the *Scots*, of the Queen of that Names Party, to give it under their hands, that they would abstain from War, and forsake the *English* Rebels.

Queen *Elizabeth* being now full of Ombrage and Suspitions, by reason of the several late Conspiracies, and the Popes Bull, she sent Sir *William Cecyl*, and
Sir

Sir Walter Mildmay to the *Queen of Scots*, to Treat with her; they found her be-moaning her Condition, excusing *Norfolk*, and referring her self wholly to the *Queens Clemency*, they proposed, that the Treaty of *Edenborough* should be confirmed; that she should renounce her Title and Claim to *England*, as long as *Queen Elizabeth*, and the Children lawfully born of her Body should live: that she should not renew or keep any League with any Foreign Prince against *England*: that she should not receive any Foreign Souldiers into *Scotland*: that she should have no intercourse of Counsels with the *English* or *Irish*, without acquainting the *Queen* therewith: that she should deliver up the *English* Fugitives or Rebels: that she should recompence the dammages done to the *English* Borderers: that she should enquire according to Law, into the Murther, as well of the Lord *Darnly* her Husband, as of *Murray*: that she should deliver her Son into *England* as an Hostage: that she should Contract Marriage with no *English* Man, but with the Advice of the *Queen of England*, nor with any other against the Wills of the
Estates

Estates of *Scotland*: that the *Scots* should not cross over into *Ireland*, but by Licence obtained out of *England*: that for Confirmation of these things, the *Queen*, and the Delegates to be appointed, should set to their Hands and Seals: that the Hostages whom the *Queen* of *England* should name, should be sent into *England*: that if the *Queen* of *Scots* should attempt any thing by her self, or any other, against *Queen Elizabeth*, she should, *ipso facto*, forfeit all her Right and Title she claimeth to *England*: that *Humes* Castle, and *Faß* Castle, should be holden by the English for three Years: that in like manner, some strong Holds in *Galloway* or *Cantyr*, should be delivered into the English mens Hands, lest from thence the Scottish Irish might infest *Ireland*. Lastly, That the Estates of *Scotland* should confirm all these things by Authority of Parliament. To which Propositions, the *Queen* of *Scots* replied, with a *Proviso*, referring the fuller Answer to the Bishop of *Ross*, her Ambassadour in *England*, and to some other Delegates, who afterwards, granting some of the Propositions, and rejecting others, the Treaty came to nothing,
and

and things remained in the same state as they were in before: Onely *Queen Elizabeth*, as Head of all *Britain*, by her Authority prorogued the Parliament of *Scotland*. Whilst things were in this posture, the Pope supplied the English Rebels and Fugitives with Monies, and *Philip* of *Spain* contracted a Marriage with *Anne* of *Austria* Daughter to the Emperour *Maximilian*, his own Neece by his Sister; and she being to go by Sea from *Zealand* into *Spain*, *Queen Elizabeth*, to shew the Love and Respect she had for the House of *Austria*, sent *Sir Charles Howard*, with the Navy Royal, to Convooy her through the *British* Sea.

And now *Queen Elizabeth*, having compleated the Twelfth year of her Reign, which some Wizzards had flattered the Papists that it would be her last, the People, out of their great Affection and Loyalty to her Majesty, celebrated the 17th of *November*, with all the Pomp, Joy, and Thanksgiving imaginable; which was not only continued upon that day during her Life, but even to this very day.

In *Ireland*, a new Rebellion was contrived, by the Earl of *Thoumond*, and his Adherents; which was disappointed when it was just ready to break out, merely by the Earl's Suspicions of his being discovered: whereupon, he fled into *France*, and confessing his Crimes, and showing himself very penitent to the Queen's Ambassador there, this Minister procured him his pardon, and the Restitution of his Estate.

Soon after which, Queen *Elizabeth* made a very magnificent Entry into the City of *London*, for to go see the new Bursc, which Sir *Thomas Gresham* had newly built; and, in a solemn manner, nam'd it the *Royal Exchange*, with Sound of Trumpets, and by the Voice of an Herald. Shortly after which, she created Sir *William Cecyl* Baron of *Burghley*.

There was at this time in *England* Delegates from the King of *Scots*, of whom Queen *Elizabeth* having demanded that they should explain the Reasons they had for deposing their Queen; whereupon, they exhibited so insolent a Writing, that the Queen could not read it, without Indignation; and told them, That she did not see that they had any just Cause to treat their Queen after that manner; and there-

therefore, desired they would immediately think of some means to allay the Dissentions of that Kingdom. Hereupon, several Propositions were again made them for the setting the Queen of Scots at Liberty; which being rejected by the Scottish Delegates, and *Norfolk* beginning a new his Practices in favour of that Queen, and she her self corresponding and caballing with the Enemies of the Crown of *England*, whereto, they were both excited by *Ridolpho* the Pope's Agent, that Queen had many of her Servants taken from her, and she her self put under a stricter Confinement, and a watching Eye was kept over the Duke, to whom, the Pope had promised great Assistance, both of Money and Men, in case he would raise a Rebellion; assuring him, That the King of *Spain* would aid him with four thousand Horse, and six thousand Foot, and that he had already deposited a hundred thousand Crowns, and that he would be at all the Charge of the War.

But whilst these things were acting in *England*, the Queen of Scots Party was very much oppressed in *Scotland*, several of her principal Adherents being put to Death, and their strongest Holds taken

in. In *France* was the Marriage now solemnized between *Charles* the Ninth, the *French King*, and *Elizabeth* of *Austria*, Daughter to the Emperour *Maximilian*, to Congratulate which, the Lord *Buckhurst* was sent into *France* by *Queen Elizabeth*, and was there received with all the Honours and Pomp imaginable and possibly the more, in respect of a Motion that the *French Court* designed to make in favour of a Match between the Duke of *Anjou* and the *Queen* of *England*.

After the Lord *Buckhurst* had performed his Commission, he returned home with great Presents, and with one *Cavalcantio* a *Florentine*, who had attended him in his Embassy. This *Cavalcantio* being a prudent Person, was entrusted by the *Queen Mother* of *France*, to make a motion of this Match to *Queen Elizabeth*. Which he accordingly performed, and the *Queen* seemed to listen favourably to the Proposal; for by this Match, there should be added to the Kingdom of *England*, the Dukedoms of *Anjou*, *Bourbon*, *Avern*, and possibly the Kingdom of *France* it self. Whereupon a Treaty was held, in which the *French* propo-

proposed three Articles, one concerning the Coronation of the *Duke*; another concerning the joint Administration of the Kingdom; a third, concerning a toleration of his Religion; whereto it was replied, that the two first Articles might in some sort be composed, but hardly the third; for though a contrary Religion might be tolerated between Subjects of the same Kingdom; yet between a Wife and her Husband, it seemed very incongruous and inconvenient; however the matter was brought at length to this Conclusion, that if the *Duke* would afford his presence with the *Queen* at Divine Service, and not refuse to hear and learn the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, he should not be compelled to use the *English* Rites, but at his pleasure use the *Roman*; not being expressly against the Word of God. But they could not accommodate these Niceties; insomuch that the Treaty was quite broak off, after it had continued almost a Year.

But during these Occurrences, it happened at *Kinnaston* in *Herefordshire*, the ground was seen to open, and certain Rocks

with a piece of Ground removed, and went forwards four days together, carrying along great Trees and Sheep-Coats; some with sixty Sheep in them, and overthrew *Rimnalstone* Chappel; the Depth of the whole where it first broke out, is thirty Foot, and the breadth of the Breach, sixteen Yards; also, High-ways were removed near an hundred Yards, with Trees, and Hedg-rows, and the like.

And now the Papists were plotting and contriving new Attempts against the Queen, but they were all frustrated by the *goodness of God*, and the Prudence of the *Queen*, and the Loyalty and Zeal of her Ministers and Protestant Subjects. Amongst others of those Devillish Instruments of Popery, was the Bishop of *Ross*, the Queen of *Scots* Ambassador; who made it his whole Business to excite and stir up People to Rebellion. He had laid several Plots for seizing Queen *Elizabeth*, and freeing the Queen of *Scots*; but they all failed him in the Execution. But notwithstanding that Bishop had received so many checks for these Practices of his, yet he continuing them to that degree, as not only to pervert the Subjects
from

from their Loyalty, but even to Designs against the Queen's Life ; the Privy Council, after mature Deliberation in the Business,, notwithstanding his Character, thought fit he should be sent, and kept close Prisoner in the Tower ; which was accordingly done, : as likewise with the Duke of *Norfolk*, who was again committed to the same Place, it having been discovered by a Pacquet of Letters, that he still continued in his Affections, Design to marry, and free out of Prison the Queen of *Scots* ; having for that end, kept correspondence with the Pope, and the other Enemies of the Crown, and traiterously consulted to take away the Queens Life, and to bring in Foreign Forces to invade the Kingdom ; for which being brought to his Tryal, he was found guilty by his Peers, and accordingly beheaded.

The Parliament being assembled upon this occasion, it was Enacted amongst other Laws, that if any man should go about to free any Person imprisoned by the Queens Commandment, for Treason or Suspicion of Treason, and not yet arraigned, he shall lose all his Goods, for
G 4 his

his life time, and be Imprisoned during the Queens Pleasure, if the said Person having been Arraigned, the Rescuer shall forfeit his Life; if Condemned, he shall be guilty of Rebellion.

Presently after the Dissolution of the Parliament, a Consultation was had whether *John Story*, Doctor of the Laws, the Duke of *Alva's* Searcher, who some time before having been engaged to go on Board a Ship, to search for Goods, was by that piece of cunning brought into *England*, being an *English* Man born, and having in *Brabant* consulted with a Foreign Prince, were to be held guilty of High Treason; which being given in the affirmative, by the Learned in the Law, he was thereupon brought to his Tryal, and Accused, of having consulted with one *Preshal* a Conjuror, to make away the Queen, that he had Cursed her daily, when he said Grace at Table: that he shewed a way to the Duke of *Alva*, how to Invade *England*, of which being found guilty, he accordingly suffered Death as a Traytor.

About

About this time *Matthew Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*, Regent of *Scotland*, and the King's Grandfather, was surprized unawares by the Nobility of the adverse Faction, and having yielded himself to *David Spence* of *Wormstone*, who thereupon lost his Life in his Defence, and they were both slain together by *Bell* and *Chaulder*, after he had with great Pains and care governed the Kingdom for his Grandchild above fourteen Months; and in his room was unanimously elected by the Kings Faction, the Earl of *Marr*, for Regent of *Scotland*, but the place being too full of troubles for a Man of his quiet Disposition, he departed this Life after he had Governed thirteen Months.

Some few days after the Execution of the Duke of *Norfolk*, one *Barnes* and *Mather* were put to Death, for Conspiring with one *Herle* to take away the Life of certain Counsellours, and freeing the Duke; and at the same time, suffered one *Rolph* for Counterfeiting the Queens hand.

Shortly afterwhich, the Queen conferred new Honours upon several of the Nobility,

bility concluded a League with the *French* King, and sent several Persons to expostulate with the Queen of *Scots*, for that she had usurped the Title and Arms of the Kingdom of *England*, and had not renounced the same, according to the Agreement of the Treaty of *Edenborough*, that she had endeavoured the Marriage of the Duke of *Norfolk*, without acquainting the Queen; and had used all forcible means to free him out of Prison; had raised the Rebellion in the North; had releived the Rebels both in *Scotland*, and in the Low Countries; had implored Aids from the Pope, the King of *Spain*, and others; had conspired with certain of the English, to free her out of Prison, and declare her Queen of *England*: and finally, that she had procured the Pope's Bull against the *Queen*, and suffered her self to be publickly named the Queen of *England*, in Foreign Countries: all which Points, she either denied, or endeavoured to extenuate. And though, as she said, she was a free Queen, and not subject to any Creature, yet she was willing, and desired, that she might make her personal Answer at the next Parliament.

In

In the mean time, *Scotland* was full of Civil Distractions and Dissentions, the English countenancing the King's Party, and the French the other : And the King of *Spain* having made Complaints to the *Queen*, by his Ambassador, that the Low Country Rebels were entertained and harboured in *England* ; the *Queen* caused a severe Proclamation to be put forth, That all the *Dutch*, who could, in any wise, be suspected of Rebellion, should immediately depart the Kingdom ; which proved rather disadvantageous than beneficial to the King of *Spain* ; For, *Count Vander Marea* and other of the *Netherlanders* being hereupon compelled out of *England*, first seised upon the *Brid*, and then upon *Flusking* ; the Surprize of which Places, being attended by the Revolt of other Towns, the *Spaniards* were, in a short time, in some kind, excluded from the Sea, and were never after able to recover themselves in those Countries.

During these Transactions, the *French* Ambassador here, made Intercession in the behalf of the *Queen of Scots* ; and likewise, endeavoured to promote the Match between the *Queen* and the Duke
of

of *Anjou*, but perceiving that all his Offices were to no purpose, he returned into *France*, where he found that Court very much taken up with making Preparations for the Marriage of the King of *Navarr* with the Lady *Margaret*, the *French* King's Sister. To this Solemnity were allured, by an inviting prospect of perpetual Peace and Amity, not only the Queen of *Navarr*, and the Chief of all the Protestants in that Kingdom; but likewise the Earl of *Leicester*, and the Lord *Burleigh*, the Elector Palatine's Sons, with several of the Principal of the Reformed Party of other Nations, were desired to be at the Celebration of that Marriage, designing at one Blow to have cut down the Protestant Religion; And though those Blood-thirsty Papists could not catch all they aimed at, yet as soon as the Marriage was Solemnized, there followed that Cruel Massacre of *Paris*, and that terrible Butchering of the *Hugonots* throughout all the Cities of *France*: but for the extenuating and vindicating of this horrible Fact, Proclamations and Edicts were immediately put forth,

forth, whereby the *Protestants* were accused of a Conspiracy against the *King* and the whole Royal Family: But the *French King* notwithstanding his mask of Piety did not escape Divine Vengeance; for before a year was expired, he fell sick of a Bloody Flux, which brought him to his end, after long and tedious Torments. And now came the Head of the Earl of *Northumberland* to the Block, who Rebelling, and then flying into *Scotland*, was by the Earl of *Morton* delivered for a Sum of Money to the Lord *Hunsdon* Governor of *Berwick*, and was shortly after Executed at *York*.

About this time was *Sir William Cecyl* Lord *Burleigh*, promoted to be Lord High Treasurer of *England*, upon the Decease of the Marquess of *Winchester*, who a little before ended his days, after he had lived Ninety seven years, and had seen the Issue of his Body, to the number of One hundred and three Persons. Not long before which was a motion made to the Queen in favour of a Match between her Majesty and the Duke of *Alanzon*,

Alanzon, the French King's youngest Brother, which though rejected by her, by reason he was scarce seventeen years old, and the Queen now past eight and thirty; yet *Alanzon* did not cease prosecuting the Suit. In the mean time, the Queen fell sick of the Small Pox, but recovered again, before that it was known abroad that she was so, attending the Affairs of Government, taking Care to suppress several fresh Rebellions in *Ireland*, and sending a new Colony thither. She also repaid, with Thanks, the Money she had borrowed of her Subjects; and put forth two Proclamations, by one of which, she commanded the Noble-men to observe the Law, in keeping Retainers; by the other, she restrained Informers, who under the pretence of discovering Crown-Lands, concealed by private Persons, sacrilegiously seized upon the Lands of Parish Churches, and Alms-Houses, piously endowed by the Queens Ancestors. And she likewise gained a great deal of Love and Honor, by two Acts of Justice; the one, That she satisfied the English Merchants out of the Goods that were detained, belonging to the Dutch, and

restored the rest to the Duke of *Alva*, and made a full Transaction with the Merchants of *Genova*, for the Money intercepted; the other, That she free'd *England*, at this time, of the Debts which her Father and her Brother had contracted in Foreign parts, and were encreased by yearly Interest; and caused the Obligations of the City of *London*, which had been so often renewed, to be given in, to the great Satisfaction of the Citizens.

The *Spanish* Conduct in the Low Countries, having not met with that Success that was expected; on the contrary, several of their Towns being lost, all the Provinces ready for a Revolt, and the Fleet they had sent to the Relief of the English Catholics vanquished by the *Zelanders*; and the Duke of *Alva* finding how disadvantageous the cutting off Commerce with the *English*, had been to his Masters Subjects, he began to treat the English with more Kindness, and thereupon, the Commerce was again laid open, which had been, for some Years, prohibited between the *English* and *Dutch*, for two years, which term being expired, the

the *English*, removed their Trade to the Confederated States.

In the meantime, comes over a *French* Ambassadour to complain of the assistance that the Queen gave to the *Hugonots* of that Kingdom, to Request her Majesty to be Godmother to the *French* King's Daughter, and to use all manner of Offices toward the promoting a Match between the Queen and Duke of *Alanzon*. Whereupon her Majesty sent the Earl of *Worcester* into *France*, with a Present of a Font of Massy Gold, and to stand as her Deputy at the Solemnity of the Christening. And now the *French* use all their efforts for the advancing of this Match, desiring that the Duke of *Alanzon* might have leave to come over; which after much importunity, she consented to, upon condition, that he should not take it for any Disgrace, should he return without obtaining his Suit: And that he should first procure a Peace in *France*, and do something in favour of the Protestants of that Kingdom. Whereupon

upon, a Peace was concluded, and the *Hugonots* allowed the Exercise of their Religion in certain Places. And the Duke of *Anjou* being elected King of *Poland*, and resolving to go by Sea thither, the *French* desired, that he might have free Passage through the *British* Ocean; which the Queen not only willingly granted, but made Offer of a Fleet for the convoying him thither.

There having been no Regent in *Scotland*, ever since the Earl of *Marre's* Death, *James Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, was now made Regent, by the Procurement of *Queen Elizabeth*, and was continued and maintained by the Authority and Power of *Queen Elizabeth*, maugre all the Practices of the Papists, and the French against him. This Regent enacted many profitable Laws for the Defence of Religion against Papists and Hereticks, in the King's Name. But, the Protection and keeping of the King's Person, he confirmed to *Alexander Ereskin*, Earl of *Marre* (to whom the Custody of the Kings, in their tender years, belongeth by a particular

cular Priviledge) though he were in his Minority: And now the Regent meeting with some Opposition through the Practices of the *French*, he implored Aid of Queen *Elizabeth*, which she granting him, he therewith overcame his and the Kingdom's Enemies, and brought that Realm into a very settled and quiet Posture.

About this time, the Bishop of *Rosse* was let out of Prison, but expelled *England*; and being abroad, he continued his Sollicitations to the Pope and all Catholick Princes, in favour of the Queen of *Scots*, his Mistress, from all whom he received fair Promises, but no Performances. And indeed he had lost the main support of his Hopes in the Duke of *Alva*, who about that time was recall'd from his Government of the Low Countreys, both for that he was grown too Great, and that the People there had a Mortal Aversion for his Person, by reason of his Cruelty. He was succeeded by *Requesens*, a man of a milder Spirit, minding his own, not concerning himself with either *English* or *Scottish* Affairs, but endeavoured to oblige Queen *Elizabeth* by all manner of good Offices. Now

Now again broke out several new Rebellions in *Ireland*, but were suppressed by the care and Industry of the *Queen's* Ministers and Officers there. But they had raised a desire in *Walter Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, to go against them, which being opposed by Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, Deputy of *Ireland*, an Expedient was found out by the *Queen*, by appointing *Essex* to take a Patent of the Deputy; which having accordingly done, he went into *Ireland* with some Forces; but not meeting with the Success he had promised himself, he long solicited, and at length obtained leave to return home.

In the mean time, the King of *Navarre* and the Duke of *Alanzon*, a Pretender to the *Queen*, being suspected by the *Queen Mother of France*, of some Designs against her Authority, were put under Confinement: whereupon *Queen Elizabeth* sent an Envoy to solicit their Reconciliation and Liberty. But now *Charles* the *French* King dying, he was succeeded by his Brother *Henry* the Third; who having left the Throne of *Poland*, and being returned into his own Country, my Lord *North* was sent Ambassador
dor

dour, to congratulate his Arrival, and Inauguration into his Kingdom : who, in return, sent a Person with the same Character hither, but whose chief Errand was to make strong Intercessions in the King's and *Queen* Mothers name, in Favour of the Match between her Majesty, and the Duke of *Alanzon*. But notwithstanding all the Kindness that passed between these two Courts, and that the League of *Blois* was now again confirmed and ratified by both Crowns, yet the *French* continued their Practices in *Scotland*, in favour of the *Queen of Scots*; endeavoured to have got that King over into *France*, contrived how to deprive *Morton* the *Regent*, of his Authority; and the *French* King having demanded, by Letters, whether the mutual Defence mentioned in the League, was intended to comprehend the Case of Religion also? Which the *Queen* answering in the Affirmative, he immediately began to prepare for War against the Protestants; and *Alanzon* being engaged in the adverse Party, there was no Talk of a Match for a long time.

During

During these Occurrences, *Requesens* the *Spanish* Governour of the Low Countries, finding how much his Predecessors neglect of Marine Affairs was prejudicial to his Master's Interests, he made his Request to *Queen Elizabeth*, that he might take up Ships and Marriners, for his Majesties Service: That the *English* Fugitives, in the Low Countries, might serve the King of *Spain* against the *Hollanders*, and have free Access to the Ports of *England*; and that the Dutch, who were Rebels against the King of *Spain*, might be banished *England*. But, for several Reasons, she thought not fit to grant any of these Particulars; yet to preserve inviolate the old *Burgundian* League, she put out a Proclamation, wherein she commanded, that the Ships of the Dutch, that were made ready, should not go forth of the Haven; nor yet, the Dutch who had taken up Arms against the King of *Spain*, enter into the Ports of *England*, and by Name, the Prince of *Orange*, and fifty other of the principal of that Faction. In Return of which Favour, the
English

English Seminary at *Doway* was dissolved, and the Earl of *Westmerland*, and other *English* Fugitives were Banished the Dominions of the King of *Spain*.

In the mean time the Prince of *Orange* and the Confederated States finding their Forces too small to oppose the King of *Spain*, they consulted to whose Protection they might most securely betake themselves. The *French* they saw then engaged in a Civil War, the Princes of *Germany* were loath to part with their Money, could seldom agree amongst themselves, and were not altogether of a mind with them in Religion: whereupon knowing none more powerful nor capable of protecting them than *England*, they sent an Honorable Embassy of several Persons to the *Queen*, offering her the Sovereignty of *Holland* and *Zealand*; forasmuch as she was descended from the Earls of *Holland*, by *Philippa*, Wife of *Edward* the Third, Daughter of *William* of *Bavaria*, Count of *Hannonia* and *Holland*: by whose other Sister the Hereditary Right of those Provinces came to the King of *Spain*. Of this Offer the *Queen* took time to consider, and after mature deliberation,

beration, she made answer, after that she had thanked them for their good Intentions towards her; that she held nothing more glorious than Justice, that as she could not with the safety of her Honour and Conscience receive those Provinces into her Protection, much less assume them into her Possession; yet she would use her endeavours with the King of *Spain*, that a good Peace might be concluded.

Shortly after *Requesens* dying, the States of the several Provinces took upon them the ancient Administration of the Government, which the King of *Spain* was fain to Confirm unto them, till such time as *John* of *Austria* was arrived, whom he designed for a Successor to *Requesens*. In the mean time, the Queen by her Ministers endeavoured to compose Matters in those Countries; but the minds of the Factions were so exasperated against one another, that all her efforts in that kind proved Abortive. Yet he continued to intercede with the King of *Spain* in their behalf; and the Ambassador she sent for this purpose to that Court, finding that that King's Ministers would not admit in
the

the Queens Title the Attribute of *Defender of the Faith*, he demanded it with that Courage and Prudence, that he thereby gained the favour of the King of *Spain* himself, who desired him that the Queen might know nothing of this Dispute, and gave severe Command that the Title should be admitted.

About this time there happened some disorders upon the Borders of *Scotland*, which having been favoured by the Ministers of the *Regent*, Queen *Elizabeth* would in no wise be satisfied until the *Regent* himself came into *England* to make his Submissions to the Earl of *Huntingdon*, the *English* Commissioner.

Much about the same time the Earl of *Essex* received a great affront, for amidst his great Exploits and Victory in *Ireland*, through the Practises of his Enemies at Court; He was of a sudden recalled home, and ordered to resign his Authority in *Ulster*. But *Leicester* being jealous of his Presence at Court, caused him to be sent back thither with the empty Title of *Earl Marshal of Ireland*; for grief whereof he fell into a Bloody Flux, and ended his days in grievous Torments, but

but not without suspicion of Poyson, by the Earl of *Leicester's* means, for that he had marryed his Widdow immediately after his Death.

In the mean time, the Confusions increased in the Low Countries, which the Queen endeavoured very much to remedy, and though the States had offered themselves to the *French*, yet she sent them twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, upon Condition, they should neither call in the *French* into the Low Countries, nor change their Prince nor their Religion, nor refuse a Peace, in case it were offered by *Don John* of *Austria*, upon reasonable Conditions. And that Governour being now arrived, *Queen Elizabeth* sent a Person of Quality to congratulate his coming thither, and to offer him her assistance, if the States called in the *French* into the Low-Countries.

The Seas being now extreamly infested with Pyrates, the Queen caused several Men of War to put forth to scoure them; which they did to that purpose, as to take Two Hundred of them, and to put them

H in

in Prisons all along the Coast. She likewise caused the *Zelanders* to make Restitution and Satisfaction of the *English* Goods they had taken and confiscated. And now all the World courting the Prosperity of *England*, and the prudent Conduct of it's Queen, the *Portugals* requested, that the Commerce might be restored, that had been now for some time prohibited between the two Nations; and the Conditions which they offered, and were accepted, were as much or more to the *English*, as their Advantage. About the same time, *Martin Forbisher*, undertook a Voyage for the discovery of the Northern passage to *Cathai*; but his, and that which was undertaken two years after for the same purpose, proved in vain. And now, a great Friend and Ally of *Queen Elizabeth's*, the Emperour *Maximilian*, being dead, she sent Sir *Philip Sidney* to his Son *Rodolphus*, to condole his Fathers Death, and congratulate his Succession, causing the same Offices to be done with the surviving Son of the then newly deceased Elector Palatine.

In *Ireland*, fresh Rebellions breaking out about this time, the prudent Conduct of the Queen and her Ministers, was such, that all those Commotions were suddenly suppressed, and that Nation brought to a greater Subjection than it had ever been before; but her Ministers proceeding to lay new Taxes, she gave Order for the moderating them, saying, that she would have her Subjects shorne, not devoured.

But, the Papists still continuing their Practices against her Majesty, had perswaded *Don John of Austria* to endeavour the Escape of the *Queen of Scots*; which, when he should have procured, he was to have married her, and thereupon, have demanded as well *England* as *Scotland*, in Right of his Wife. But this Plot and all the Contrivances to bring it about, being discovered by the *Prince of Orange*, to *Queen Elizabeth*; she thereupon entred into a Defensive League with the States of the Low Countries. After which, some Forces were sent over thither, with whom, flocked several Volunteers of Quality. *Casimir* the Elector Palatine's Son came likewise thither, with

an Army of *German* Horse and Foot, at the Queen's Charges. These Forces were unexpectedly attacqued by *Don John*, at the Head of a great and experienc'd Army, assisted by the Prince of *Parma*, and other the best Commanders of the *Spanish* Monarchy; and though they had expected a certain Victory, yet after an obstinate Fight, they were compelled to retreat: but rallying again, they thought to have surprized the *English* and *Scottish* Volunteers, but were again repulsed by them, and the *English* and *Scots* were so fiery in this Engagement, that, casting away their Garments by reason of the hot Weather, they fought in their Shirts, which they made fast about them.

Before this Action, *Don John* had sent to *Queen Elizabeth*, to complain of disobedience in the States. The *Spaniard* himself having done the same, and likewise the *French*-man, of his *Hugonot* Subjects. Thus sate this Queen as an Heroical Princess and Umpire between the *Spaniards*, the *French*, and the States; insomuch, that it was true what one hath Written, that *France* and
Spain

Spain were the Scales in the ballance of Europe, and England the Beam to turn them either way: For whom she assisted, did ever play the Master.

Now though Embassadours come from the *Queen of England*, the Emperour, and the *French King* into the *Low Countries*, with Proposals of Peace, yet their Negotiation proved to no purpose, for that *Don John* refused to admit the Protestant Religion, and the Prince of *Orange* refused to return into *Holland*. But shortly after, *Don John* Dyed in the flower of his Age, some say of the Pestilence, others of grief, both for his being out of favour with the *Spanish King*, and for that, his Ambition had been disappointed; first, of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and afterwards of that of *England*.

In *Scotland* began again new Commotions, for the People having conceived a great Aversion against the Lord *Morton*, the Regent, the Nobility unanimously resolved to transfer the Administration of the Government upon the King, though then but Twelve
H 3 Year,

years old, appointing him a Council of twelve of the Principal Lords, three of whom were to attend him a Month by course. Hereupon the King sent an Ambassador to Queen *Elisabeth*, who was dismissed with satisfaction in most of the Points he came about : but the Lord *Morton*, not being able to brook the Disgrace of being put from the Regency, taketh the Administration of all Affairs to himself; which so provoked the Nobility of that Kingdom, that they raised a great Army, and were ready to fight him and his Forces, when, through the Intercession of Sir *Robert Bowes*, the English Ambassador, things were accommodated for the present.

And now the King of *Spain* and the Pope conspire the utter Ruine, as they imagined, of Queen *Elizabeth*, having taken all the necessary Measures for an Invasion of *England* and *Ireland*; But *Don Sebastian*, King of *Portugal*, being to Head this Enterprize, was killed in the memorable Battel, wherein three Kings were slain in *Africa*; whereupon the King of *Spain's* Thoughts and Forces were wholly taken up how to secure the Kingdom of *Portugal* to himself. In

In the mean time, the Duke of *Alanzon* renews his Suit to the Queen, sending over several French Lords to solicit in his behalf: and amongst the rest, one *Simier*, who had the Reputation of a great Courtier, and one who understood the Art of Love, better than any one Person of his time; and indeed, he seemed to have made such Advances in his Negotiation, as made several of the other Pretenders jealous, and caused the Earl of *Leicester* to report, that this French-man crept into the Queens Affections by Love Potions and unlawful Arts, for which, and other Speeches, and his being married to the Earl of *Essex* his Widow, he was confined to the Castle of *Greenwich*, and had it not been for the Earl of *Suffex*, though his greatest Adversary, he had been committed to the Tower: But this course so provoked the Earl of *Leicester*, and there were such suspicions of a Design of murdering *Simier*, that the Queen put out a Proclamation, commanding, that no Person should offer Injury to the Ambassador, or any of his Servants. Yet it happening at that time, that the Queen going in her Barge with *Simier*, and some English Noble-

men to *Greenwich*, a young Fellow, shooting off a Musket, shot one of the Rowers in the Barge, through the Arm with a Bullet, for which he was immediately carried to the Gallows; yet upon Solemn Protestation that he did it unwillingly, and with no ill intent, he was let go, and pardoned. And notwithstanding all that was suggested to the Queen, yet she was so far from suspecting her Subjects, that she frequently said, *She would not believe any thing against them, which a Mother would not believe against her Children.* Within a few days after which Accident, the Duke of *Alanzon* himself came *incognito* into *England*, and unexpected by the Queen; with whom, having had some private Conferences, he returned back to *France*; and within a Month or two after his Departure, the Queen appointed Commissioners to treat with *Simier*, concerning the Articles of the Marriage.

The King of *Spain* having constituted the Prince of *Parma* Governour of the Low Countries, *Qu. Elizabeth* supplyeth the States with a great Sum of Money; for which, *William Davison* brought into *England* the ancient pretious Habilliments of the Family of *Burgundy*, and their costly Vessels laid to Pawn, by *Matthew of Austria*, and the States. And about this time, Sir *William Drury* succeeded in the Deputiship of *Ireland*, to Sir *Henry Sidney*, who had been eleven years Deputy of *Ireland*, at several times. And

Reign of *Queen Elizabeth.* 153

And *Casimir*, Son to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, came into *England*; and after he had been magnificently entertained, he was made Knight of the Garter, and dismissed with a yearly Pension. And the *Queen*, having procured of the Grand Seignieur a full Liberty for her Subjects to trade in all the Territories of *Turkey*, a Company of *Turkey* Merchants was first set up about that time; who carried on a great and most advantageous Trade in the several Parts of his vast Dominions.

Hereupon, followed the Death of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; in whose place, succeeded Sir *Thomas Bromley*, with the Title of Lord Chancellor of *England*. And now broke out new Rebellions in *Ireland*, the Natives thereof being thereunto stirred up by the Pope and his Adherents: During which, Sir *William Drury* dying, *Arthur Lord Gray* was made Deputy in his stead. And now the Pope having bestowed the Kingdom of *Ireland* upon the King of *Spain*, for that *Qu. Elizabeth*, forsooth, had forfeited her Right by being an Heretick; great Forces were sent into that Kingdom,

both of *Spaniards* and *Italians*, for to assist the Rebels in driving and expelling the English from thence; and though the Rebels and their Auxiliaries, had the advantage in some Rencounters, yet they were at length, totally routed by the *English*, and the *Irish* hanged, and the *Spaniards* and *Italians* put to the Sword. And no less successful were the English in the Low Countries, where *John Norris* and *Oliver Temple*, English Commanders, being joyned with some Companies of Dutch, attacked early one Morning, the wealthy, strong, and large City of *Mecklyn*, in *Brabant*; and after some Opposition, took it. Not long before these Occurrences, dyed Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who, besides the *Royal Exchange*, and other publick Structures, dedicated to the Profession of Learning, a fair House of his in the City, since called *Gresham Colledge*; constituting therein, Lectures of Divinity, Civil Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Rhetorick, with reasonable Stipends.

And now the *English* Seminaries abroad, who were incited to maintain and inculcate, That the Pope hath such Fullness
of

of Power, by Divine Right, over the whole World, both in Ecclesiastical and Divine Matters, that by virtue thereof it is lawful for him to excommunicate Kings, absolve their Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance, and deprive them of their Kingdoms: And now I say, those Seminaries began to spawn out Instruments into all Parts, for the teaching and inculcating this Doctrine; and, amongst others, came the Jesuits, *Parsons* and *Compian*, into England, who spoke to the Papists so venemously of the *Queen*, and of deposing her, that the Papists themselves did design to have discovered them. Whereupon, for that these and several more of that wicked Tribe, lay lurking, and in Masquerade, stirring up People to Rebellion, and using all manner of abominable Machinations against the *Queen* and her Authority; her Majesty thought fit, to put out a Proclamation, wherein she declareth, “That she
“had attempted nothing against any
“Prince, but for Preservation of her
“own Kingdom; nor had invaded the
“Provinces of any other, though she had
“sundry times thereunto been provoked,
“by

“ by injuries, and invited by opportu-
“ nities. If any Princes do assail her,
“ she doubteth not but to be able (by the
“ favour of God) to defend her People,
“ and to that purpose she had mustered
“ her Forces both by Sea and Land, and
“ had now made them ready against Ho-
“ stile Invasions. Her faithful Subjects
“ she exhorteth to continue unmoveable
“ in their Allegiance and Duty towards
“ God and their Prince, the Minister
“ of God. The rest which had shaken off
“ their Love to their Countrey, and
“ their Obedience to their Prince, she
“ commandeth to carry themselves mo-
“ destly, and not to provoke the severity
“ of Justice: For she would no longer
“ offend in such sort, that by sparing the
“ bad, she should be cruel against her self
“ and her good Subjects.

About this time it was that Captain
Drake returned home from his extraordi-
nary Voyage round the World. He
was a Person Born of mean Parentage
in *Devonshire*, his Father being Persecu-
ted in King *Henry* the Eighth's time, for
Protestantism, changed his Abode, and
lived privately in *Kent*, but after that
Kings

Kings Death, he procured to read Prayers among the Mariners of the Queens Navy; and bound his Son *Francis* Prentice to the Master of a Ship, who traded to *France*, and *Zeland*. Now this Master took such a liking to *Francis* for his Activity and readiness in all things he took in hand, that at his Death he left him his Pinck as a Legacy: This Vessel *Drake* sold, and thereupon in the Year 1567, attended Sir *John Hawkins* in his Voyage to *America*, but with the loss of all he had in the World in that Voyage. Some time after, having gained a considerable Sum of Money, by Trading and Privateering, he again undertook a Voyage to *America*, wherein the first Prize he made, was great store of Gold and Silver, carried over the Mountains upon Mules, whereof he carried the Gold to his Ships, but left and buried his Silver. After this Exploit he proceeded, took, plundered, and fired a great place of Commerce, called the Cross, upon the River *Cherarge*; and whilst he was wandring and roving about the adjacent places, he discovered from the Mountains, the South Sea.

Hereupon

Hereupon inflamed with Affectation of Glory and Wealth, falling upon his knees, he craved the assistance of God, and bound himself by a Vow to undertake the Navigating and Surveying of those Seas: And now, having obtained great Riches, he for the present returned home: Afterwards, about the middle of *November*, in the Year 1577, He set Sail with five Ships, and about 163 Seamen, from *Plimouth*, for the Southern Sea, and in the space of five and twenty days came to the Cape of *Cantyne* in *Barbary*, and then sailed along the Isle of *Fogo*, that casteth forth Sulphury Flames; and at his being under the Line, he caused every Person in his Ships to be let Blood, and Arriving on the Twenty sixth of *April*, at the mouth of the River of *Plata*, he saw an infinite number of Sea Calves; from thence sayling to the Haven of Saint *Julians*, he found a Gybbet, set up, as was thought by *Magellan*, when he punished certain Mutineers. In this very place *John Doughty*, a stout and induriosus Man, the next to *Drake* in Authority, was called in question for raising Sedition in the Navy, and was condemned

ned to Death, which he suffered very undauntedly, after having received the Communion with *Drake*. On the twentieth of *August*, he set Sail with three Ships, for the two lesser he had before left to the Waves, shipping the Men and Amunition into the rest, to the Streight of *Magellan*; the sixth of *September* entering into the wide Southern Ocean, called the *Pacifique* Sea, he found it extream Tempestuous, insomuch, that his Ships were disperfed by Storm; in the one of which *John Winter* was Master, who returned back into *England*. *Drake* himself, with only one Ship, Coasted along the Shoar, until he came to *Mouch* Island. And setting Sail from thence, he found a *Barbarian* fishing in a small Boat, who taking our Men to be *Spaniards*, gave them notice, that there rode at Anchor, a great *Spanish* Ship, at *Villa Parizo*, and directed them thither: And the *Spaniards* supposing him to be their own Countryman, invited him on Board, where he presently shut the *Spaniards*, not being above eight Persons, under Hatches, and took the Ship, wherein was four hundred pound weight of Gold. Then went he
on

on Land at *Taurapasa*, where he found a Spaniard sleeping on the Sea Shoar, and lying by him thirteen Bars and Wedges of Silver, to the value of four hundred thousand Duckets; which he commanded to be carried away, not so much as once waking the Man. Afterwards entring the *Haven of Africa*, he found there three Ships without any Seamen in them; wherein, besides other Commodities, were seven and fifty Silver Bricks, each of which weighed twenty pound; from whence he sailed to *Lima*, where he found twelve Ships in one Road, and in them great store of Silks, and a Chest full of Money ready Coyned, but not so much as a Boy aboard; so secure they think themselves on that Coast: And then making all the Sail he could, he followed the rich Ship called the *Cacofogo*, and by the way met with a small Ship without Canon or other Arms, out of which he took fourscore pound weight of Gold, a Golden Crucifix, and some Emeraulds of a fingers length. On the first of *March*, he overtook the *Cacofogo*, and having shot down the Foremast with the shot of a great Piece of Ordnance, he set upon her and soon took

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 161

took her ; and in her, besides Jewels, four-score pound weight of Gold, thirteen Chests of Silver ready Coyned, and as much Silver, as would ballance a Ship. And now thinking himself sufficiently rich, he resolved to make Sail for *England*; and soon the third of *November* 1580, he arrived at *Plymouth*, having sayled round about the World in the space of three Years, to his Eternal Renown, and the great admiration of all Men.

He was graciously received by the Queen, who yet sequestred his Goods, that they might be forth coming if the King of *Spain* demanded them: And her Majesty having given order for his Ship to be drawn on shoar near *Deptford*, where-to, and where it does remain for a Monument ; and in it being consecrated for a Memorial with great solemnity ; and having been there treated with great Magnificence, her Majesty conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon Captain *Drake*. But the *Spanish* Embassadour in *England* began to bluster, and re-demanded the Goods that had been taken by *Drake*, and made Complaints

Complaints of the *English* sayling in the *American Seas*: To whom the Queen replied, That she had caused the Goods to be sequestred, and that they were forth-coming, for the King of *Spain's* satisfaction; notwithstanding that the *Queen* had been at greater Expences in suppressing the Rebellions that had been raised by the *Spaniard's* Instigations in *England* and *Ireland*, than all the Money that *Drake* had brought with him: And as for sayling on the *American Sea*, that it was as lawful for her Majesties, and and other Princes Subjects, as the King of *Spain's*; and that she could not acknowledge any Right in the Pope to appropriate those or any other Countreys to any Person. However, the King of *Spain's* Agent in this Business, had a great Sum of Money repayed him, which, instead of being restored to the Owners, was employed against the *Queen*, and the Protestants in the Low Countries; where the *English* did extraordinary Exploits in behalf of the confederated States, General *Norris* raising the Siege of *Fenwick*, that was besieged by the Forces of the King of *Spain*, and shortly after fought another
Spa-

Spanish Army, but, being over-powered with Numbers, made a gallant Retreat. In the mean time, new Troubles were raised in *Scotland*, some envying the Duke of *Lenox* his great Favour with the King, accused him of endeavouring to pervert the King to Popery, and allure him into *France*, which suspicions he endeavoured to dissipate; and thinking those Rumours were promoted by *Morton*, and that he was not secure as long as *Morton* lived, he caused him to be beheaded, as accessory to the Death of the King's Father.

During these Transactions, the Match with the Duke of *Alinzon* was prosecuted afresh, several of the Principal Lords of *France* coming over for that end, and shortly after that Duke himself came over hither. In the mean time, the Articles of Marriage were agreed upon by the Commissioners on both sides, but with some Reservations, that were disclaimed by the *French* King, who refused to enter into an Offensive and Defensive League, until such time as the Marriage was consummated. Yet the French Duke's Presence here seemed to have so promoted his Business, that the Queen, having

having one day given him publickly a Ring, this was looked upon as a Contract, by all the standers by; and there-upon publick Rejoycing was made in several Places abroad, as for a thing concluded, but not so at home, when the innate Averſion the Engliſh have for the French, broke out into publick Murmurs, and Libells againſt this Match, which occaſioned the Queen to put forth Proclamations to ſtifle them, and the Authors and Diſperſers of thoſe Seditious Pamphlets to be puniſhed according to Law. About the ſame time, a Jeſuit and ſeveral Popiſh Priests were convicted of having plotted the Ruine of the Queen and Kingdom; of adhering to the Pope, the Queens Enemy; and of coming into *England* to raiſe Forces againſt the State; for which they were condemned, and accordingly executed: Shortly after whom, ſeveral Papists ſuffered Death likewise for the ſame Crimes.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Alin-*
zon, ſuſpecting that he had onely been lured with empty hopes of a Crown here in *England*, having the Government of the *Low Countries* conferred upon him
by

by the States, he prepared for his Journey thither, and was accompanied by the Queen as far as *Canterbury*; where they parting, her Majesty ordered some of the Principal Courtiers to attend him to *Antwerp*; where, finding his Commission so limited, that he had only the Name of Authority, he made a rash Attempt upon *Antwerp*, for which he was forced to leave the Low Countreys, with the Aversion and Scorn of those People.

But during these Occurences, the King of *Spain* subdued all *Portugal* in Seventy dayes time: which being a great Addition to the vast Dominions he before had, put all *Europe* in mind of uniting for their common Security. In the mean time, the *English* continued their Bravery in the *Low Countries*, and with great Success and Advantage to the States. And the Queen, to procure the Amity of the King of *Denmark*, and an Abatement of the Customes in the *Sound*, sent him the Order of the Garter, which he accordingly received with all acknowledgment. And now broke out again new Commotions in *Scotland*, the King being surprized and detained by the Earls

Earls of *Goury*, *Lindsey*, *Marr*, and others, who caused *Arran* to be imprisoned, *Lenox* to be banished out of *Scotland*, and the Earl of *Arguse* to be called home from Exile. But shortly after, the King being then about eighteen years old, made his Escape out of their Hands; whereupon, Sir *Francis Walsingham* was sent to him by Queen *Elizabeth*, for the giving him good Counsel, and the endeavouring to compose the Distractions of that Kingdom: During which, the famous *Irish* Rebell *Gyrالد Fitz Gyrالد*, the eleventh Earl of *Desmond* of this Family, having a long time kept himself out of the hands of the *English*, by lurking in private places, was about this time found out, and slain by a Common Souldier, in a poor Cottage. This great Lord was descended from *Maurice*, the Son of *Gyrالد* of *Windsor*, an English man, famous among those who first invaded *Ireland* in the Year 1170. He possessed whole Counties together, with the County Palatine of *Kerry*, and had of his own Name and Race, at least five hundred Gentlemen at his Command; all whom, and his own Life also, he lost within the
space

space of three years, very few of his Family being left alive. This Misfortune was brought upon him by his Disloyalty to his Prince, through the Instigation of Popish Priests.

But *Ireland* and *Scotland*, (where lately the Earl of *Gowry* was beheaded, as convicted of several Treasons) were not the only Scenes of Plots and Conspiracies, but *England* it self was again filled with Popish Practices against the *Queen's* Life, and in favour of the *Queen of Scots*. But being discovered, some of the Nobility and Ring-leaders of the Faction, were taken into Custody, others confined to their Houses, and others made their Escape into *France*.

In the mean time, some Disputes happening between the *Czar* of *Muscovy* and the King of *Sweden*, this King not finding himself able to oppose that *Emperour*, sendeth a Royal Ambassy to request the *Queen's* Intercession in his Behalf, which accordingly her Majesty immediately performed; and, by her Ambassador accommodated matters between those two Princes, upon very reasonable Terms. At the same time, the *Queens* Ambassador

dor obtained of the *Czar*, the Confirmation of the Priviledges of the *English* Merchants in *Russia*, maugre she had denyed him Satisfaction in several points, and one of her Subjects to be his Wife and Empress, which he had extreamly solicited.

Mendoza, the *Spanish* Ambassador at this time in *England*, was put out of the Kingdom, for joyning with the *English* Rebels, and stirring up the People to Rebellion; and an Ambassador sent into *Spain*, to justifie this Conduct, who not being admitted to Audiency of the King, but referred to the Counsellors, he disdained to open himself to them, and returned home without declaring the Cause of his Embassy. The Papists printed and dispersed Books to exhort the Queens Women to commit the like against the Queen, as *Judith* had done with Commendations against *Holofernes*: The Book-seller for whom these seditious Libels were printed, was executed; but the Author could not be found out. And now farther Discoveries were made of the Practices of the Papists against the Queen and State, of a Design of invading
Eng-

England by the Catholick Princes, and of the measures that had been taken by the Papists, for that purpose; which Discoveries being confirmed by the Confessions of some of the Papists themselves, all possible Precautions were taken for the preventing the Execution of any such pernicious Designs; and amongst other Expedients, for the better providing for the Safety of the *Queen's* Person, a number of her Subjects, headed by the Earl of *Leicester*, men of all Ranks and Conditions, bound themselves mutually to each other, by their Oaths and Subscriptions, to persecute all those to Death, that should attempt any thing against the *Queen*; which League of theirs, was called the Association.

The several Treaties that had been held with the *Queen of Scots*, having proved abortive, she fearing that this Association was designed for her Destruction, made this Proposition by *Nave* her Secretary, to the *Queen* and Council; That if she might be set at Liberty, and be assured of the *Queen's* Affection, she would enter into a strict League and Amity with her; and passing by all

I

mat-

matters of Offence, most officiously love and observe her, above all other Princes of *Christendom*; and enter also into the Association aforesaid, for the Queens Security, and into a League Defensive (saving that Ancient League between *France* and *Scotland*.) This seemed to give great Delight and Satisfaction to Queen *Elizabeth*; and she was thought at that time to be really inclined to grant her her Liberty. But her Majesty being continually allarm'd with apprehensions from the adverse Party, both of *Scots* and *English*, who exclaimed, that the Queens Life was in no wise secure while the Queen of *Scots* was living, or at least, at liberty; insomuch that this Treaty was likewise broken off; and upon the Queen of *Scots* Adversaries suggestions, she was taken from the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and committed to the Custody of Sir *Amias Paulet*, and Sir *Drue Drury*, which rendred her so desperate, that she grew the more importunate with the Pope and the King of *Spain* to put their Designs in execution.

And now there ran a Report, that the *Catholicks* had entred into a Combination,

tion, for the depriving *Queen Elizabeth* of her Crown, for the disinheriting the King of *Scots* of the Kingdom of *England*, as being both of them detected of Heresie; the *Queen of Scots* to be married to some Catholick English Noble-man; that this Noble-man should be elected King of *England*, by the English Catholicks, the Election confirmed by the Bishop of *Rome*; that his Children by the *Queen of Scots*, should be proclaimed Lawful Successors to the Crown; and all this was affirmed by one *Hart* a Priest. About this time, dyed in *France* the Duke of *Alanzon*, for grief; and in *Holland*, the Prince of *Orange* was treacherously shot with three Bullets, by one *Bethazar Gerard*, a *Burgundian*.

And now the *French* King being elected by *Queen Elizabeth* into the Order of the Garter, Her Majesty sent the Earl of *Derby* to invest him therewith, with all the usual Solemnity.

There being a Parliament assembled at *Westminster*, one *Parry*, a Member of the Lower House, was first imprisoned for opposing and exclaiming against a Bill that was preferred against the *Jesuits*,

but being set at Liberty upon his Submission, he was immediately after accused by one *Edward Nevil*, of the Earl of *Westmerland's* Family, of having held secret Consultations about taking away the Queens Life; which upon his Examination being confessed by him, with all the Particularsthereof; and being brought to his Tryal, and still confessing the same, he was accordingly condemned and executed. Whereupon, the Parliament then sitting, made several seasonable Laws for the Security of the Queens Person. Thereupon, the Earl of *Arundel* was committed to the Tower. In the same Place, and at the same time, the Earl of *Northumberland*, a man of a lofty Spirit and Courage, who had been committed thither upon Suspition of a secret Consultation with *Throckmorton*, the Lord *Paget*, and the *Gvises*, for invading of *England*, and setting the Queen of *Scots* at Liberty, was found dead in his Bed, being shot with three Bullets, under his left Pap, his Chamber-door being barred on the inside. The Coroners Inquest having examined the matter, and all other lawful Scrutinies being made, it was found and declared; how that for Fear of the Law

Law, he had laid violent hands upon himself.

The Practices of the Papists against the Queen and the reformed Religion, being thus dayly more and more discovered, the Queen resolved to endeavour the contracting an Offensive and Defensive League with the King of *Denmark*, the Protestant Princes and States of *Germany*, and the Low Countries, and with the King of *Scotland*: to which purpose she sent Ministers to their respective Courts, but it was delayed in *Scotland* by some new Commotions, which occasioned a change of Ministers and Officers of that Crown; till at length all being quieted and accommodated, it was unanimously voted by all, that a Treaty of a *League* with the Queen of *England*, should be agreed upon, and Delegates nominated to that purpose. During these Transactions, new Rebellions broke forth in *Ireland*, the Mutineers calling into their aid the *Hebridian Scots*, who together with the *Irish* were utterly defeated by the *English*, above three thousand of them, (being all except fourscore) killed upon the Place. Which Victory was famous and advantageous

both for the present and future times, for hereby the name of the *Mac-Williams* in *Connaught*, was utterly extinct, and the insolent Attempts of the *Scottish* Islanders absolutely crushed.

About this time the States of the Low Countries being brought very low, and unable to secure themselves any longer against the ruine that was threatned them by the vast power of the *Spaniards*, they implored *Queen Elizabeth's* Protection, and offered her the sovereignty of their Provinces, which for the present, after much debate in her Council, she refused; but was willing to supply them with four Thousand Souldiers, in case the Town of *Sluce* with the Ordnance belonging to it, were delivered to her for caution. But afterwards, upon their farther representations of the sad condition they were reduced to, and commiserating the doleful estate of so great a Branch of the reformed Religion, she at last resolves to take them into her Protection, promising to supply them with five Thousand Foot, and a Thousand Horse, under a sufficient General, and paying them during the War, upon condition, that they should by way of
Pledge

Pledge, deliver to her *Flushing*, the Fort of *Ramekin*, and the *Brill*: And her Majesty immediately caused to be put forth a large Declaration in justification of this her Conduct. And thereupon, that the War might not be brought to her own Doors by the King of *Spain*, she sent Sir *Francis Drake* Admiral of her Fleet, and *Christopher Carlile*, General of her Land Forces into *America*, with a Fleet of Twenty one ships, wherein were two Thousand three Hundred Volunteers and Saylor's, for to make a Division thereby, who after they had taken and plundered several places in those parts of the World, and lost seven hundred of their men, most of whom dyed of the Calenture, they returned home, with a Booty valued at six Thousand Pounds sterling, and two hundred and forty of the Enemies great Brass and Iron Guns; and with Tobacco, being the first time it was brought into *England*.

During these Transactions in *America*, *John Davies*, with two ships, set forth at the Charges of the Citizens of *London*, first discovered and found a passage by the Northern parts of *America* to the *East Indies*.

About this time, the Earl of *Leicester* was sent by the *Queen*, as General of her Forces into *Holland*, being accompanied by the Earl of *Essex*, and several Persons of Quality, with a choice Band of five hundred Gentlemen. The Earl of *Leicester's* Reception was attended with all the Pomp and Magnificence imaginable: And at his Arrival at the *Hague*, the chief Government and absolute Authority over the confederated Provinces, was committed to him by Instrument in Writing, by the States General, “ with
“ the Title of Governour and Captain
“ General of *Holland, Zeland*, the Uni-
“ ted and the confederated Provinces. Which he accepted of, and also the Title of excellency. All which severely displeased the *Queen*, and she made both him and the States sensible of her anger by her Letters to them, desiring the latter to devest *Leicester* of that absolute Authority they had devolved upon him. The States let the *Queen* know how much they were grieved for having incurred her displeasure by having devolved that Authority upon the Earl, without her Preivity, and
desire.

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 177

desire her to be pacified, considering the necessity they were in so do.

Upon these Letters and those of *Leicester's*, that were Written with all the Submission, Respect, and Repentance imaginable, the Queen was reconciled and satisfied. But *Leicester's* Arbitrary way of Government, imposing new Customes upon Merchandizes, and introducing Martial Laws, quickly raised an Aversion to him in the People.

His first Warlike Exploit was the undertaking to Relieve *Grave*, a Town in *Brabant*, then besieged by the Prince of *Parma*: but notwithstanding all the great Efforts of the *English*, the Town was at length taken, through the Cowardice of the Governour, who was thereupon executed.

After which, the Prince of *Parma* laid Siege unto *Venlo* in *Guelderland*, where one *Roger Williams* a *Welchman*, performed great Service, yet the *Spaniards* took that Town also, while the Earl of *Leicester* was beating the *Spaniard* out of the *Beton*, a River Island lying
I 5 between

between the *Rhine* and the *Waul*, and near the *Tolhuis*, built a strong Sconce. After which, the Lord *Willoughby*, Governour of *Bergen-op-zoom*, cut off the Enemies Convoys, and took away their Provisions. And Sir *Philip Sidney*, with *Maurice* the Prince of *Orange's* Son, took in *Axill* a Town in *Flanders*; and *Doesburgh* was likewise besieged, and taken by the Earl of *Leicester*. But in a Rencounter before *Zutphen*, was the renowned Sir *Philip Sidney* slain, being the greatest Ornament of the Age he lived in: he was honoured with an Epitaph by the King of *Scotland*, and both Universities celebrated his Memory with Elegies, and his Funerals were solemniz'd with great Ceremony, in *St. Paul's Church* in *London*. The Earl of *Leicester* laid siege to *Zutphen*, but the Winter Season being far advanced, he was forced to quit the farther Prosecution of it, leaving it only blocked up, and returned to the *Hague*, where the States entertained him with Complaints of his Conduct, and the ill Circumstances he had thereby brought them into; whereupon, he took away the Jurisdiction of the States Council, and Presidents

sidents of the Provinces, and then returned into *England*.

About this time was concluded the League of strict Amity between the *Queen of England* and the King of *Scotland*; being chiefly designed for the maintenance of the Reformed Religion. Shortly after the Conclusion of which League, was discovered a new dangerous Conspiracy against the Queen; one *John Savage*, having been perswaded by some Popish Priests, that it was a meritorious Work, to take away the Lives of excommunicated Princes. Hereupon was a Combination made of *English* Catholicks, and Correspondence held with the Queen of *Scots*, the Pope, the *Guises*, the *Spaniard*, and the other Enemies of the *Queen* and the Protestant Religion; but was first discovered by one of the Plotters themselves, and confessed by the rest, both before and at their Executions: whereupon, long Debates and Consultations were held, what was to be done with the Queen of *Scots*: and at length those Voices prevailed, that were for the bringing her to her Tryal: insomuch, that the *Queen* was perswaded to sign a Patent for the constituting

tuting the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, the principal Officers of the Crown, the chief Nobility of the Kingdom, and the Privy Counsel her Commissioners, to hear and try that Queens Cause. But the *Queen of Scots* for some time, refused to plead, as being an absolute Princess, and therefore exempted from any Jurisdiction: But, at length consenting, she was charged with having been privy to all the fore-mentioned Conspiracies; consenting to the Invasion of *England*, and the *Queens* Destruction by the confession of her Secretaries, and the rest of the Trayters, and which were confirmed by Letters of her own hand writing: And having little to say in her own Defence, the Commissioners pronounced Sentence against her in the Star Chamber. And, in a few days after, the Parliament being convened at *Westminster*, the Lords petitioned the *Queen*, that the Sentence against the *Queen of Scots* might be published: But the *Queen* made Answer, That she could wish that that Sentence might deter the *Queen of Scots* from such like Contrivances for the future, and that some Expedient might be found out, for the saving

ving her Life, and yet secure *England* and it's *Queen* from further Attempts and Dangers of that kind. But, both Houses replyed, That neither her Majesty, nor themselves, were safe, as long as the *Queen of Scots* was living; and pressed her so hard, that the Sentence might be put in Execution, that Commissioners were appointed to admonish her to prepare for Death; which News, she received without any change of Countenance, or shew of Passion. And having that Night made her Will, she, with great Courage and Devotion, prepared her self to dye the next day, and was then accordingly beheaded, in the six and fortieth of her Age, and seventeenth year of her Imprisonment in *England*.

But what most perswaded *Queen Elizabeth* to suffer the Sentence to be put in Execution, was the *French* and *Scottish* Ambassadors finding their Sollicitations in the behalf of the *Queen of Scots*, to be to no purpose, the *French* Ambassador had hired and excited some persons to kill *Queen Elizabeth*; but being discovered both by the Confession of the Parties, and the *French* Ambassadour him-
him-

himself, and several Rumours spread abroad, that the Spanish Fleet was already arrived at *Milford Haven*; that the *Scots* were broken into *England*; that the Duke of *Guise* was landed in *Sussex*, with a strong Army; that the *Queen* of *Scots* was escaped out of Prison, and levied an armed Power; that the Northern men had raised a Rebellion; that there was a new Conspiracy to kill the *Queen*, and set the City of *London* on Fire; nay, and that the *Queen* was dead. Insomuch, that some Change being apprehended, the *Queen* was, after much Importunity, prevailed with, to sign the Sentence of Death. And the *Scots* report, that one of the principal Perswaders was *Patrick Grey*, who was sent from the King of *Scots*, to perswade the *Queen* from putting his Mother to Death.

Queen Elizabeth was so grieved when she received the News of her Death, that she commanded her Counsellors from her Presence, caused *Davison* to be cited in the Star-Chamber, and fined ten thousand pounds. She likewise sent one to pacifie the King of *Scots*, assuring that it was done against her Meaning and Privi-
ty,

ty, giving him reasons why he should not break out into the revenge he threatened, and signed an instrument, attested with the Great Seal, and with the hands of all the Judges of *England*, that the Sentence against the *Queen of Scots*, could in no wise prejudice his Right to the Succession.

In the meantime, the Queen had supplied the King of *Navarr* and the Protestants of *France*, with a great sum of Money. And for a Diversion to the *Spaniard*, she sent Sir *Francis Drake* to the Court of *Spain*, with four Men of War, where he chased six Gallies in the Port of *Cales*, took, sunk, and burnt, above a hundred ships, set upon their Forts, and compelled them to yield, took a vast rich Carrack, called the *St. Philip*. *Thomas Cavendish*, with three ships, ravaged the *West Indies* at the same time, took and pillaged nineteen great ships, burnt and plundered a great number of the *Spanish Towns*, and then returned home; after having been the third, after *Magellan*, that had sayled round the World.

During these successes of the *English*, the Officers of the Earl of *Leicester* had employed,

ployed, having proved Treacherous in several instances, the States accused the Earl to the Queen, who thereupon called him home, and he resigned the Government to the States, *Maurice of Nassaw*, Son to the Prince of *Orange*, succeeding in his room at the Age of Twenty Years, and the Lord *Willoughby* was made General of the *English* Forces in the Low Countries, with orders from the Queen to reduce the *English* Factions into obedience of the States, which he accordingly performed, with the help of Prince *Maurice*: and was in the Year 1588, which by the German Chronologers was prelaged to be the Climacterical Year of the World, and indeed the Rumours of War, and the extraordinary preparations that the *Spaniards* were making for an Invasion of *England* by their Invincible Armado, seemed to justify their Predictions. At this time there was a Treaty of Peace held near *Ostend*, between the *English* and *Spanish* Commissioners, but designed by the *Spaniards* only to lull the *English* asleep, till their Navy was arrived upon the Coast of *England*. This Invincible Armado

Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 185

Armado consisted of one hundred and thirty ships, whereof Gallies and Gallies seventy two, in which were nineteen Thousand two hundred and ninety Souldiers; eight Thousand and fifty Mariners; two Thousand and eighty Gally Slaves; and two Thousand six hundred and thirty Pieces of great Canon. Twelve of their main ships being christned with the Names of the Twelve Apostles; *Alphorozo Periz de Gusman*, being made principal Commander thereof. Besides extraordinary Preparations were making in *Flanders*, and the Prince of *Parma* had orders to joyn them with fifty Thousand Men.

In the mean time, *Queen Elizabeth* was preparing with all diligence, as good a Fleet as she could, making the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham* Admiral thereof, and Sir *Francis Drake* Vice Admiral. The Lord *Henry Seymour*, second Son to the Duke of *Somerset*, was appointed to lie upon the Coasts of the Low Countries, with forty English and Dutch ships, for the hind'ring the Prince of *Parma's* coming forth with his Forces. At home along the Coasts were disposed twenty Thousand Men,

Men, and besides two Armies of the choicest and expertest Men were raised, the one under the Command of the Earl of *Leicester*, consisting of a Thousand Horse, and two and twenty Thousand Foot, which encamped at *Tilbury*; the Enemy being resolved to make their first Attack upon *London*; the other under the Conduct of the *Lord Hunsdon*, consisting of thirty four Thousand Foot, and two Thousand Horse, for the Guard of the Queens Person. A Council of War was likewise established of prudent and experienced Officers. All Sea Ports were likewise fortified and provided with all things necessary, trusty and prudent Persons put into all Offices of Trust, the most suspected Papists committed to custody, the King of *Scots* perswaded to declare in favour of the Queen, which he accordingly did with great Alacrity. And now at length, after several false Rumours and Alarums, the two Fleets meet and engage, and after several days Fight, the *Spaniards* were utterly defeated: Insomuch, that of one hundred thirty four ships that set Sayl out of *Lisbon*, only fifty three returned into *Spain*: Of the four Galleasses of *Naples*, but one:

one: of ninety one Gallions, and great Hulks from divers Provinces, only thirty three returned, fifty eight being lost. In short, the *Spaniards* lost in this Expedition, fourscore and one ships, thirteen thousand five hundred and odd Souldiers. Prisoners taken in *Ireland, Zeland,* and the Low Countries, were above two Thousand; insomuch, that there was no Famous or Noble Family in all *Spain*, but what lost a Son, Brother, or Kinsman in this Expedition.

During these Transactions at Sea, the Queen went in Person to *Tilbury*, to view the Army and Camp there, which she did with a Leaders Truncheon in her hand, and with such a Resolution, that it strangely animated the Courages of them all. And thus was that Invincible Armado utterly defeated, that so many Countries had been so many Years preparing, that had been sanctified and blessed by the Pope, with all the Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*, and though Pope *Sixtus Quintus* had likewise sent Cardinal *Allen*, an *English* Man, into the Low Countries, and renewed the Bulls and Declarations of his Predecessours, excommunicating the Queen,

Queen, dethroning her, absolving her Subjects from all Allegiance, and publishing his *Croisado* in Print, as against Heathens and Infidels, giving plenary Indulgences to all that should offer their Assistance. For this extraordinary Victory, the Queen caused publick Thanfgivings to be made to God throughout all *England*, assisting thereat her self with all Humility, Acknowledgment, and Ceremony imaginable. Her Majesty likewise rewarded those who had signalized themselves in this Occasion.

Shortly after this Success, dyed the great Earl of *Leicester*, of a Fever; and the Prince of *Parma* for the regaining again some of the Honour the *Spaniards* had lost in this Expedition, undertook the siege of *Bergen-op-zoom*; but that Place being garrison'd with English, he was beaten from before it, and forced to raise his siege.

About this time, the Earl of *Arundel* was brought to his Tryal, for conspiring with the Pope, against the Queen; and was found guilty, and condemned by his Peers, but reprimed by the *Queen*. In
the

the mean time, Sir *John Norris* and Sir *Francis Drake*, undertook an Expedition into *Portugal*, for the establishing *Don Antonio*, a natural Son of a King of that Realm, upon the Throne thereof; but, though they joyned with the Earl of *Essex*, who was put to Sea, without the *Queen's* Leave, and advanced to the Gates of *Lisbon*, yet they returned without having effected their Design.

About this time, the Popish Princes of *France* entred into a new Combination, for the extirpating the Reformed Religion of that Kingdom, calling this their Association, the holy League. The Head of this League was the Duke of *Guise*, who finding his Party much the strongest, and being above measure extolled by the Catholicks of all Parties, it inspired him with the Vanity of aiming at the Crown for himself; which the King being sensible of, caused him to be put to Death, at the Assembly of *Blois*, in the midst of all his Hopes. Hereupon, extraordinary Combustions and Distractions followed; and at length, the King himself was most impiously murdered by a Monk; after which, the Popish Faction proclaimed the

the Cardinal of *Bouillon* King of *France*, but the King of *Navarr*, being the next Heir, proclaimed King at the same time by all true Subjects, and supplied with Men and Money by *Queen Elizabeth*, he not only maintained his Cause against his Enemies, but vanquished them upon all Occasions. It was now, that the King of *Scots* contracted Marriage with *Ann* Daughter of the King of *Denmark*, with *Queen Elizabeth's* Consent; and which was afterwards consummated by him in *Norway*.

In the mean time, the Queen continued her Preparations against all Surprizes of her Enemies; she likewise soon quashed and quieted the Commotions that were then in *Ireland*, composed and reconciled the Differences that were amongst the States of the Low Countries, took care to assist them against their Enemies; restrained Pyrates, and upon the Desire of the French King, sent the Earl of *Essex* with an Army to his Assistance, wherein the English performed extraordinary things; and Sir *Roger Williams*, in Honour of his Nation, sent a Challenge to the *Spaniards*, to encounter two hundred Pike-

Pike-men of the *English*, and a hundred Musqueteers, with as many *Spaniards*, in open Field; for which, and several other courageous Exploits, the French King highly extolled him, in his Letters to the Queen. The King of *Poland* and Prince of *Moldavia*, being under ill Circumstances with the Great *Turk*, implored Queen *Elizabeths* Intercession in their behalf; which she readily granted, and obtained a Peace for them upon very advantageous Terms.

At this time, *Brian O Rorl*, an *Irish* Potentate, was convicted at *Westminster*, and hanged for High Treason; as likewise, one *Hacket*, with his Adherents, for their blasphemous Carriage and Expressions. A new Proclamation came out likewise against the Papists, and for the Preservation of the Church of *England*, as established. Sir *John Perrot* was likewise about this time, tryed and condemned for Treason, but reprieved by the *Queen*. About this time, the Colledge of *Dublin* was constituted an **University**; and then broke out some new Troubles in *Scotland*, through the Instigations of the Lord *Bothwell*, for which he was proclaimed a Traytor.

tor. In the mean time dyed the Prince of *Parma*, a Person of extraordinary Accomplishments, and admired by his very Enemies. Just before whose Death, the Earl of *Essex* was recalled home out of *France*, after very great performances, and having challenged the Governour of *Roan*, one of the most considerable Lords of *France*, who thought it not safe to answer him. In the mean while Sir *Walter Rawleigh* was sent into *America*, with a considerable Fleet, for the intercepting the *Spanish* Navy, but receiving intelligence, that it would not come out that Year, he divided his Fleet to see what other Prizes they could get, and thereupon took a great *Coraque*, called, *The Mother of God*, the Prize being valued at above an hundred and fifty thousand Pounds sterling, besides what the Officers and Souldiers had pilfered for themselves.

At this time the *French* King being turned Catholick, and having by an Ambassadour acquainted Queen *Elizabeth* with the necessity there was so for him to do, the Queen endeavoured to divert him from that resolution, and reduce him into
the

Rebells Asfascinating the Queen.



The Spanish Invasion in 1588.



The burning of Cadex by the Earl of Essex.



th
to
G
m
th
th
h
at
to
h
w
th
Ba
re
h
ne
R
ci

ke
of
E
D
wh
dy

R
da

the Bosome of the true Church; Writing to him in these very Terms. *Alas! what Grief, what Anxiety of Mind hath befallen me, since I heard this News? Was it possible that worldly respects should make you lay aside the Fear of God? Could you think that he who hath hitherto upheld and kept you, would now at the last leave you? It is a dangerous thing to do evil that good may come thereof. But I hope your mind may alter. In the mean while I will pray for you, and beg of God, that the hands of Esau may not hinder the Blessing of Jacob. To which that King replied, That though he had done this of his own Person out of necessity, yet he would never be wanting to those of the reformed Religion, but would take them into his special Care and Protection.*

About this time, was executed one *Hacket*, for endeavouring to perswade the Earl of *Derby* to take upon him the Title of *England*, in Right of Descent from a Daughter of King *Henry* the Seventh, which the Earl refused to do, and likewise dyed shortly after.

At this time broke out several fresh Rebellions in *Ireland*, which were suddenly suppressed through the Queens
K Prudent

Prudent Care and Conduct; as likewise several Questions were started about the Succession, some framing a Right in the Earl of *Essex*, others in the *Infanta* of *Spain*; and Books were likewise printed in favour of their Titles, by the Catholick Party. During these Disputes, was born *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*, to whom the *Queen* was Godmother; and now the Papists renew their Attempts against the *Queens* Life, having by a great Sum of Money perswaded one *Roderick Lopez*, a Jew, and Phyfician to the *Queen*, to Poyson her; and had likewise engaged several *Portugals* in the same Design; but this Plot of theirs being discovered by intercepted Letters, and afterwards confirmed by their own Confessions, they were accordingly executed, as likewise one *Patrick Cullen* an *Irish* Man, who had been sent by the *English* Fugitives to kill the *Queen*.

Amongst other Expeditions and Voyages of the *English* into *America*, was that of *James Lancaster*, who returned home about this time, after having took nine and thirty *Spanish* ships, and loaded fifteen more with the Wealth of an *Indian* Caraque. About

About this time, *William Russel*, youngest Son of the Earl of *Bedford*, was sent Deputy into *Ireland*, in the room of Sir *William Fitz Williams*, who was called home; and this new Deputy quickly brought the Rebels there to submission. There was likewise a new, but false rumour, spread abroad, that the *Spaniards* were equipping a Fleet for the invading of *England* again. At which time two Papists were executed for having designed the Death of the *Queen*. The *King* of *Scots* was now making Levies all over *Scotland*, for the joyning with *Queen Elizabeth*, and resisting the *Spaniard*. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* being now under some Disgrace at Court, undertook a Voyage to *Guyana*, and though he did considerable damage to the *Spaniard*, yet this Expedition was of little advantage to the *English* or himself. Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Hawkins*, with several others, went again into *America*, but not meeting with the success they had promised themselves, they dyed, what of Grief, what of sickness, and the Fleet returned home without having done any great Exploits. During these Expeditions abroad, the

Combustions in *Ireland* being grown to a considerable height, and those Rebels having craved the assistance of the King of *Spain*, Sir *John Norris* was sent over thither with new Forces to aid the Deputy.

The *Arch Duke* and Cardinal of *Austria* being now made Governour of the *Spanish Netherlands*, he unexpectedly attacked and took in *Cales*. Whereupon the *Queen* sent supplies of Money to the *French King*, and gave order for the immediate raising a choice Army, whereof she made the *Earl of Essex* General, and fitted out a Fleet under the Command of *Charles Howard*, Lord High Admiral of *England*: these Forces (amongst whom were several Volunteers of the Principal Nobility and Gentry) being put on Board the ships, they set Sail under the Conduct of the foresaid Lords, under Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Sir *Francis Vere*, and other the Principal Commanders of the Realm, and arrived before *Cales*; and having before received intelligence that there lay at Anchor in that Haven, several Gallies, Men of War, and a number of Merchants, it was resolved in the Council of War, that they should be attacked. Whereupon the
Earl

Earl of *Essex* flung up his Hat for joy. The *English* thereupon first engaged the *Spanish* Ships and Gallions, which they did with that Vehemence, that some were burnt by them, others by the *Spaniards* themselves, but the Gallies made their escape by creeping along the shoar. When the Sea engagement was at an end, the Earl of *Essex* landed with eight hundred Souldiers at *Puntal*, about a League from the Town of *Cales*, and the *Spanish* Forces that were there abouts, being drawn up between the Town and them, with design to have intercepted them, the *English* attacqued them with that fury, that they put them to rout, but upon consideration, they thought fit to make a feigned Retreat, that the Fugitives might rally and joyn the Troops of *Cales*, which such a Stratagem was hoped might entice out of the Town. Which succeeding accordingly, they fell upon them again with that English Fury and Courage, that great numbers of them were slain, and the rest were forced to take refuge in the Town, where the English quickly overtook them; for the Gate being broke by Sir *Francis*

Vere, and other parts of the Town scaled by the *English*, insomuch, that that wealthy Town was taken by Assault, and the Castle upon Condition, that the Inhabitants might depart with Cloaths on their Back, the rest left for Plunder; the Castle being to be redeemed for five hundred and fourscore thousand Duckets; forty of the Principal Cittizens being sent Hostages for the payment into *England*, a vast quantity of Money and Ammunition being found in the Town. The *Spaniards* likewise proffered Sir *Walter Rawleigh* two Millions of Duckets to exempt their ships from firing, which he would not hearken to; saying, That he *was sent to destroy ships, not to dismiss them upon Composition*. And it was generally calculated and acknowledged by all People, that the *Spaniard* was 'damnified by this Expedition, twenty Millions of Duckets. The Fleet being returned home after this Glorious Victory, the Queen made Sir *Francis Vere* Governor of the *Briel*, and rewarded all the rest according to their Deserts.

The *Spaniard* in the mean time, to repair the Honour he had lost at *Cales*, set forth a new great Fleet for the Invasion of
England

England and Ireland, but were most of them castaway by Storm, before the News of their fitting out came into *England*.

In the mean while, the Queen fortify'd her Ports, and provided her self against any farther Attempts of that kind. She likewise entred into a League Offensive and Defensive, with the French King, hearing that the *Spaniards* were preparing a new Navy against *Ireland*. Whereupon, the Queen caused a considerable Fleet, under the Command of the Earl of *Effex*, to put forth to the Coast of *Spain*. After they had taken and plundered some Towns, and likewise, made a Prize of some of their *India* Ships, they returned home, but not with all the Success they had promised themselves at their setting out, by reason of the contrary Winds and Tempests they had met with in their Voyage. *Effex*, at his coming to Court, was something disgusted to find that some of his Competitors to the *Queens* Favours, had been raised to new Honours, Dignities and Places during his Absence; but was something pacified by the *Queens* creating him Earl Marshal of *England*. But, during these Transacti-

K 4

ons,

ons, the *English* did extraordinary Performances in *France*, in behalf of that King, which he acknowledged in his Letters to the Queen; and craved farther Assistance from her Majesty, upon the *Spaniards* having gained some Advantage over him, which was accordingly granted. But the French, a while after, upon the Instigation of the Pope, concluded Peace with *Spain*, notwithstanding the Instances that were made to him by the Queen and the States General, to the contrary. Hereupon followed a Consultation, whether a Treaty of Peace was to be held with the *Spaniard*; which being opposed by the Earl of *Essex*, was laid aside for some time; but then again revived, through the Mediation of the French, and the Commissioners met accordingly at *Bulloign*; but upon Dispute of Precedency, was broken off altogether.

In the mean time, *Tir-Oen* breaking out into open Rebellion in *Ireland*, and having gained a greater Victory of the *English* than the Irish had ever done before, after some debate, the Earl of *Essex* was sent thither, with ample Authority; but not meeting with that Success he had
pro-

promised, and having Intelligence, that his Conduct was become suspected at Court, he returns into *England* without the Queens Permission; whereupon, he was committed to Custody, and brought to a private Tryal; but, upon his Submission and Repentance, was again set at Liberty: yet, being reproached with pusillanimity by some of his Cabal, he turned Male-content, used all means to gain the Peoples Love, resolves to sieze on the *Queen*; but being disappointed, he retired into the City, endeavouring to engage the Citizns on his side; which not being able to effectt he yielded himself up at length to the Lord Admiral, and was sent to the Tower, with his great Friend, the Earl of *Southampton*; both whom, being brought to their Tryal, were found guilty by their Peers; and *Essex* accordingly beneaded: but the Earl of *Southampton*, the Queen was graciously pleased to reprieve. But others of his Adherents, as Sir *Charles Dorves*, Sir *Christopher Blunt*, one *Cusse* and *Merrick* suffered likewise Death; the two former being beheaded, and the two latter executed at *Tyburn*.

In the mean time, happened the famous Battel of *Newport*, under the Conduct of Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw*, where the Dutch gained a great Victory by the English Valour, who were led by Sir *Francis Vere*, and his Brother *Horatio*; they slew nine thousand of the *Spaniards*, the English being but fifteen hundred, had eight hundred slain and mortally wounded, eight Captains killed, every man of the rest hurt.

During these Occurrences, dyed *Philip* King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Cumberland* returned home from an Expedition he had undertook against the *Spaniard*; wherein he did great Dammage to them, but gained little profit to himself. About this time, was executed one *Edward Squire* for attempting to kill and poyson the Queen, and some of her chief Ministers, having been excited thereunto by the Jesuits and Popish Priests. Shortly after which, was founded the Company of the *East India* Merchants, the Queen allowing them very large Priviledges. Some time after, Sir *Richard Levison* and Sir *William Monson*, with eight men of War, and some smaller Ships, were sent out by
the

the *Queen* to attempt something upon the *Spaniard*, who a little before had sent considerable Forces to the Assistance of the Rebels in *Ireland*; who being joyned with them, made an Army of above twelve thousand men: and now, thinking themselves secure of Victory, as being double the number of the English, they resolved to fight, but were utterly defeated by the English, twelve hundred being slain, and most of the rest taken Prisoners, the Spanish General, with most of the Officers, being of the Number; and the other Spanish Commanders were forced to deliver up the Forts they held in that Kingdom, and depart; whereupon, *Tir-Oen*, and the rest of the Rebels, submitted themselves, without any Condition, to the *Queen*. Now, though the Dutch had failed of the promised Assistance to *Levison* and *Monson*, yet they first attacked the Spanish Navy, to which, they did great Damage; and at length, took an *Indian Carraque* of sixteen hundred Tun, and worth a Million of Duckets; though it lay under the shelter of one of their Forts, and guarded by eleven Gallies; and returned home, having lost but five men in their Voyage.

At

At this time, there happening some Dispute in *England*, between the Jesuits and Secular Priests, the Queen, by Proclamation, commanded them to depart the Realm immediately. She likewise interceded with the French King, in Favour of some Princes of the Protestant profession in *France*. And now in the Year 1602: the Queen finding the Infirmities of old Age coming upon her, having lived three-score and nine Years, six Months, and seven days; reigned four and forty years, four Months, and seven Days, she retired to *Richmond*, where she dyed, on the twenty fourth day of *March*, being the last day of the Year, 1602. having a little before her Death, supplied the States of *Geneva* with a considerable Sum of Mony, upon the notice she had of the Duke of *Savoy's* practising against, and oppressing his Neighbours and Subjects of the Reformed Religion.

FINIS.

D
C 4523

82361

REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN
HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIB

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODU